REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,190.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1872. Annual Subscription in Advance.....Rupees Forty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year "	" 24
Three Months "	" 14
One Month "	" 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	" 2 8
Third do	" 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	" 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship MAHRATTA, 742 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Lang, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 24th February, 1872, at 2 P.M.

Feb. 1872.		March 1872.
Leave BOMBAY	24	Leave Colombo 4
" Carwar	26	" Galle 5
" Mangalore	27	" Negapatam 8
" Cannanore	28	" Pondicherry 10
" Tellicherry	28	" Madras 11
" Calicut	29	" Coconada 13
" Beypore	29	" Vizagapatam 14
March.		" Bimlipatam 14
" Cochin	1	" Gopalpore 15
" Allepey	2	" False Point 16
" Tuticorin	3	Arrive CALCUTTA 17

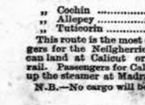
This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer once in 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,020 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 1st March 1872, at noon.

March 1872.		March 1872
Leave BOMBAY	1	Leave BUSSORAH 20
" Kurrachee	5	Arrive Fao 20
Arrive Guadur	6	" Bushire 22
" Muscat	8	" Linga 27
" Bunder Abbas	10	" Bunder Abbas 29
" Linga	12	" Muscat 31
" Bushire	14	April.
" Fao	16	" Guadur 2
Arrive BUSSORAH	17	Leave Kurrachee 4
		Arrive BOMBAY 8

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY from January 26th, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 8th March, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via SUEZ CANAL.)

To be despatched this Month.

THE fine new S.S. RED GAUNTLET, Captain Mann, 1,429 Tons, Classed 100 A 1, 200 Horse Power effective, will be despatched as above. This Vessel is fitted with superior accommodation for Passengers, embracing the most recent appliances likely to conduce to their comfort. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Plans of the accommodation may be seen, and further particulars learned, on application to

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th February 1872.

FOR LIVERPOOL

To be despatched on 12th March.

MESSRS. JOSEPH HEALD & Co.'s New and Powerful Steamship RUTTON, 2,340 tons, J. Castle, Commander. This fine Steamer has extensive Passenger accommodation of a very superior description, with Cabins on deck, and is fitted with Ladies' Saloon, Smoking Room, Bath Rooms, Fore House, and Punkahs. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage Money :

1st CLASS to SUEZ	£30
Ditto to LIVERPOOL	£50

exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be had on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

THOMAS STEUART & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Fine full-powered Screw Steamer CALEDON, 1,183 Tons Register, classed 90 years A 1 at Lloyd's, is intended to be despatched on the 7th March.

This fine Steamer, built expressly for the Eastern Trade, has excellent accommodation for first Cabin Passengers, being fitted with all modern improvements.

Fares :

To LIVERPOOL	£45
" SUEZ	£30
" MALTA	£35

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be obtained on board.

For Passage ONLY apply to

BLAY & MACKINTOSH.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Magnificent Full-powered Screw Steam-ship DILSTON CASTLE, 22 years (Highest Class), 1,031 Tons Register, 140 H. P. Nominal, is intended to be despatched positively on the 15th March 1872.

Her splendid accommodation for Passengers is replete with every luxury.

FARES.

1st CLASS TO LIVERPOOL	£45
" SUEZ	£30
" MALTA	£35

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For Passage only, apply to Messrs. KING, KING, & Co., where Plans of the Cabin may be seen.

For Freight and further particulars apply to

BLAY and MACKINTOSH

Elphinstone Circle.

"WILSON LINE."

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL

THE s.s. ORLANDO, 1,437 Tons, will be despatched again on the 24th FEBRUARY. This favourite Steamer is now well known for speed and comfort, and offers a favourable opportunity to intending Passengers. Her accommodation is superior and well ventilated, and the passage will, under ordinary circumstances, not exceed 30 days. A liberal table is kept. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

First Class.....Rs. 500 | Second Class..... Rs. 300

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

To be followed by the undermentioned new first class Steamers :—

Ercio	1482 tons,	to sail	10th March.
Virago	1809 "	"	18th "
Como	1500 "	"	31st "
Palermo	1800 "	"	31st "
Urbino	1535 "	"	7th April.
Othello	3000 "	"	12th May.

and other Steamers.

For Passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.		
To Aden	£22	£15	£4		
Suez	36	22	8		
Port Said	38	24	9		
Alexandria	39	25	9-10		
Messina	50	34	14	Including Wines.	Without Food.
Naples	50	34	14		
Leghorn	50	34	14		
Genoa	50	34	14		
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10		

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on FRIDAY, 1st March 1872.

ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1st April 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 26th February, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. PESHAWUR, (3,782 tons and 600 H.P.) Captain C. A. White, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

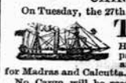
Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 27th February, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. COLUMBIAN (2,179 tons and 500 H.P.), Captain N. Stewart, will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 24th February.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS

Can obtain, ready for immediate use, at the

ESTABLISHMENT OF

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

DECK SUITS	Rs.	17 0
OVERLAND SUITS		27 0
WARM SUITS		35 0
OVERCOATS AND INVERNESS CAPES		30 0 to 40 0
SLEEPING SUITS		6 8 to 17 8
DRESSING GOWNS		19 0 to 23 0
PYJAMAS	half doz.	16 8 to 18 8
OXFORD SHIRTS	half doz.	37 0
WHITE Do.	"	22 8 to 28 0
COLOURED Do.	"	22 8 to 28 0
BEST FLANNEL	"	49 0
ol. K AND WOOL SHRUNK	"	52 0
UNDER VESTS, WARM	"	19 0 to 30 0
MERINO PANTS	"	30 0
COTTON SOCKS, WARM	per doz.	9 8 to 16 8
BEST MERINO	"	15 8 to 19 0
BATHING DRAWERS	per pair	2 0
KNITTED DURGAN JACKET	each	18 0
WOOLEN GLOVES	per pair	2 4
" MITTS	"	1 8
" MUFFLERS	"	2 0
SCARFS and TIES	each	1 12 to 3 4
CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS	per doz.	5 0 to 18 0
TRAVELLING CAPS and HATS, &c.		3 8 to 5 0
RAILWAY PORTMANTEAUS		23 0 to 28 0
OVERLAND TRUNKS		
ADMIRED BEST TRUNKS		43 0 to 45 0
SOLID LEATHER RIVETED		52 0 to 68 0
SOILED LINEN BAGS		2 0 to 6 0
CASH and COURIER BAGS		6 12 to 9 0
OVERLAND CHAIRS (BEST BIRCH)		9 8 to 13 8
TRAVELLING PILLOWS		1 4 to 2 0
SHEETS—BEST TWILLED (WASHED)	per pair	9 8 to 13 8
PILLOW CASES		1 8
RUGS, BEST WHITNEY	each	12 8 to 16 8
SCARLET BLANKETS	"	11 0
RUG STRAPS	"	2 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

22, Apollo Street, Bombay

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per s.s. CALEDON, from Liverpool, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO at once.

BLAY & MACKINTOSH.

NOTICE.—The British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, is prepared to BOOK CARGO at a through rate for Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai. The Cargo will be transhipped at Point de Galle to the Steamers of the Messageries Maritime Company.

For full particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND AND A COMMODIOUS AND NEW BUNGALOW, in the Khetwady 15th Lane, on the Grant Road.

On TUESDAY, the 27th February, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have been instructed by the Mortgagee to sell by Public Auction, on the premises :—

All that piece of Fazendaree Ground or Garden, admeasuring about 909 and three-ninths square yards, situate in the Khetwady 13th Lane, together with a Commodious and airy upper-floored Bungalow thereon, assessed under No. 5B. This property, which has a beautifully made-up Garden, is bounded on the east by the property of the Tracker Narsoo Leela, on the west by the said Khetwady 14th Lane, on the north by the property of Eduljee Sorabjee Mistry, and on the south by the property of Khoja Ladhuck Hajee.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A few dozen 9 and 4½ lbs. Tins of Australian Butter, quite fresh, guaranteed to be of very best quality, price Rs. 15 and 27 per dozen respectively.

A first-class double-barrel Snipe Gun.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 24th February 1872.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, AND INDIGESTION,

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm climates.

DINNEFORD & CO., CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use Dinneford's Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Poona, and Byculla.

ALUMINIUM WATCHES.

£1 1s. ; £1 10s. ; £1 15s. ; extra jewelled £2 2s.

KEYLESS WATCHES, £1 10s., £2 2s. £3 3s. ; £4 4s. Gold Plaque, plated with Gold, £5 5s.

Same as supplied by us to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and Earl Mayo, in charge of India.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of these Marvellous Machine-made Time-keepers specially adapted for use in India, forwarded post free per next Mail.

MILLIKIN & LAWLEY,

168, STRAND, (ADJOINING STRAND THEATRE), LONDON.

OVER 3,500,000 in OPERATION.

THE "NEEDLE" LUBRICATOR

(Lieuvain's Patent), Price One Shilling each,

Supersedes all others in efficiency and economy.

Saves 90 per cent. in oil.

Sole Licensees,

CLARKE and DUNHAM,

COLONIAL ENGINEERS.

Millstone and Modern Flour Mill Machinery Factory, 48, Mark Lane, London.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO SHIPPERS.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY, patronised by all the World.

Rimmel's Ireland-Irland, Vanda, Henna, Jockey Club, Frangipane and other Perfumes of exquisite fragrance.

Rimmel's Lavender Water, distilled from Mitcham Flowers.

Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar, celebrated for its useful and sanitary properties.

Rimmel's Extract of Lime Juice and Glycerine, the best preparation for the Hair, especially in warm climates.

Rimmel's Dugong Oil Soap, perfumed with Australian Eucalyptus.

Rimmel's Glycerine, Honey, Windsor, and other Toilet Soaps.

Rimmel's Rose Water Costume and Floral Crackers, very amusing for Balls and Parties.

Rimmel's Violet, Rose-Leaf, Rice, and other Toilet Powders.

A liberal allowance to Shippers.

Eugene Rimmel, Perfumer to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand, 128, Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London; 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris; and 76, King's Road, Brighton.

Sold by all Perfumery Vendors.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½, ¼, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public ; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE of JAMAICA GINGER and CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ⅛ Pint Bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE or QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE of TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

Price—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at

The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

NOW READY AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, AND AT Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co.'s.

THE PROPHECY OF ENOCH.

A REVIEW AND COMMENTARY.

By Captain W. A. BAKER, R.E.

PRICE ANNAS 8.

FAIRIES! GIANTS!! FLYING THRONE!!! &c.

VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY will appear for the Tenth Time in a new Hindoostanee Play, entitled,

GOOLAY-BUKAVLEE,

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, the 24th INSTANT,

To be followed by a new LAUGHABLE FARCE.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS MUNICIPAL LOAN.

The THIRD INSTALMENT of RUPEES 20 PER DEBENTURE is PAYABLE on the 1st PROXIMO. Holders of bonds failing to pay up the Instalment on the above date will be charged Interest at 8 per cent.

14, Rampart Row, 22nd February 1872.

NEW BANK of BOMBAY (Limited).—

NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, HER MAJESTY'S GENERAL TREASURY, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK, will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 27th instant, set apart by Government as a day of THANK-GIVING for the recovery of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the PRINCE of WALES.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 23rd February 1872.

WITH REFERENCE to the GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION of the 22nd instant, NOTICE is hereby given, that the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for BUSINESS on TUESDAY NEXT.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
A. Gerrard, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
Robert Campbell, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
James Douglas, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
H. Duval, Acting Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. Baker, Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
Thomas Watkins, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. Stevenson, Agent.

Bombay, 23rd February 1872.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY commenced Business as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS.

FRAMJEE C. WADIA & Co.

Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay,
24th February 1872.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and of the Estate of BHARMULL PARBUT, NOORPALL BOODUMULL, TRIKAMJEE DHARMSEE, and KURPALL KHIMJEE, formerly carrying on trade under the Name and Firm of BHARMULL PARBUT & Co.

NOTICE.—The FINAL ACCOUNT of the LIQUIDATION, with its VOUCHERS, has THIS DAY been FILED in the Office of the Prothonotary of the High Court.

MICHAEL R. DE QUADROS, Sole Trustee.

Bombay, 23rd February 1872.

TO LET, a LARGE GODOWN in No. 2, Church Lane.—Apply to

WATSON, BOGLE, & Co.

Messrs. RAMCHUNDER MAHADEO & Co., old COMMISSARIAT BUILDINGS, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of MERCHANTS, ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, and the Public generally to their new Stock of GULLAH TIMBER, Squared Logs and Scantlings, Boards, Planks, &c., of various sizes.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, of different sizes and gauges.

RIDGE CAPPINGS.

MILLED SHEET LEAD, of different weights.

PERFORATED ZINC SHEETS.

Indents executed for all descriptions of Building Materials and forwarded to Outstations.

Every article supplied guaranteed to be of the best quality and at market rates.

Orders from Outstations will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours.

NOTICES.

WM. WATSON and CO., GENERAL AGENTS, 23, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—At the suggestion of Municipalities and other large buyers we have REDUCED the PRICE of VICTORIA and WASHINGTON STREET LAMPS to Rs. 20 and Rs 15 respectively, and the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps to Rs. 12.

We have on sale best refined KEROSINE OIL, TOBACCO, and other AMERICAN IMPORTS.

FARNHAM & Co.

HEWER and GOLLAN,

PRACTICAL TAILORS, HABIT MAKERS, &c.,

2, MEADOW STREET, FORT,

(Opposite the *Bombay Gazette* Office.)

TAILORING in all its branches.

GENTLEMEN'S own materials made up.

ORDERS from Outstations, accompanied with Remittance, receive careful and prompt attention.

GENTLEMEN within the Fort waited on at their own Houses or Offices.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PENS.

by all Dealers throughout the World.

D. HOGARTH & CO.'S CELEBRATED PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

Ready for immediate use.

Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Julienne and Palestine Soups.
Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets.
Kippered Salmon.
Fresh Herrings, Mackarel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines.
Preserved Meats of all kinds.
York Hams, Bacon.
Truffled Patés, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages.
Pickles, Sauces.
Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.
And Oilmen's Stores of every description and of the finest quality,
Price Lists forwarded on application to

D. HOGARTH & Co.,

"BON ACCORD" WHARF, 223, WAPPING, LONDON, and at ABERDEEN.

Manufacturers by special appointment to H. M.'s Navy at the Royal Victoria Yard, DEPTFORD.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT of ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

Wilkinson's Bronchio-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic and Liver Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

Bombay :—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NOTICES.

HUNT SKY RACES.—HORSES will be AGED and MEASURED at half-past seven o'clock on MONDAY MORNING, at the Stewards' Stand, Byculla.

TUESDAY being a HOLYDAY, ENTRIES must be MADE to the Undersigned before 5 o'clock on MONDAY.

P. A. R. OLDFIELD, Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned are prepared to make ADVANCES on the WYNAAD and COORG COFFEE CROPS of the coming Season.

ED. BAUDRY & Co.

Tellicherry, 22nd January 1872.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

VIRGINIAN MANUFACTURED TOBACCO "TALISMAN" brand, can be had retail at Messrs. KEMP & Co.'s here ; also at their Poona Branch.

JAMES BOGIE,
Wholesale Agent of G. Campbell & Co.

Bombay, 20th February 1873.

IMPORTANT TO MOFUSSIL SHOPKEEPERS.—The Shipments INDIA PALE ALE, per CITY OF PEKIN, ADA, and HUTTON, have been SOLD. The latter Steamer is nearly due.

JAMES BOGIE,
Agent for Messrs. Jas. Aitken & Co., Falkirk Brewery.

Bombay, 17th February 1872.

NOTICE.—AITKEN'S BEER in prime condition, PINTS as well as QUARTS, can be had in retail quantities from Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Mr. JAMSETJEE FRAMJEE, Mr. BURJORJEE RUSTOMJEE BOTTLEWALLA, Messrs. MUNCHERJEE and EDULJEE BAZONJEE, Messrs. SORABJEE RUSTOMJEE SONS & Co., and Messrs. HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE SONS & Co.

JAMES BOGIE,
Bombay, 13th February 1872. Wholesale Agent.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1872.

Price Rs. 8 (Cash) ; by Post Rs. 8-11.

Credit Price Rs. 9.

Also,

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR, &c., &c. SMALL EDITION.

Price Rs. 1-8 (Cash) ; by Post Rs. 1-12.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (Limited) are prepared to SELL, on TERMS likely to meet the views of Investors, the undermentioned PROPERTIES :

At Poona.

The Dapoorie Estate, measuring 77 acres and 2,662 square yards, together with the several substantial buildings, outhouses, valuable trees, &c., standing thereon, formerly the residence of the Governor of Bombay and Sind.

At Bombay.

A piece of Ground measuring 20,412 square yards, together with the partially built bungalow, out-houses, fruit trees, &c., standing thereon, situate on the sea side at Breach Candy.

In either case, if desired, a portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of Interest, or arrangements can be made for payment by as many as TEN ANNUAL INSTALMENTS.

For further particulars apply at the Bank's Office in Bombay.

ALLIANCE SPINNING COMPANY (Limited).—The FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be HELD at our Office, No. 1, Neskit Lane, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 1st March 1872, at 1 P.M., to transact the following business, viz. :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st December 1871.
2. To declare a Dividend for the last half year.
3. To appoint two Directors in room of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year and fix his or their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

TAPIDASS VURJDASS & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th February 1872.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 23rd FEBRUARY to 1st MARCH 1872 (both days inclusive).

IMPORTANT TO THE PROPRIETORS OF GINNING FACTORIES AND OTHERS.

OWING to the activity in the IRON TRADE in England, it is very difficult to obtain MACHINERY, and the Undersigned therefore suggest to parties requiring Ginning Machinery for the next season, the advisability of REGISTERING their ORDERS without delay to avoid disappointment in delivery.

Estimates for all kinds of Machinery furnished on application.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

Bombay, 20th February 1872.

AITKEN'S "FALKIRK" BEER.

THE NOVEMBER SHIPMENT from the Clyde is COMING by Messrs. Smith's Clipper CITY OF LONDON.

JAMES BOGIE,
Wholesale Agent.

Bombay, 22nd January 1872.

The subjoined extract of letter from Mr. Aitken to me, received in Liverpool on 4th ultimo, is published for the information of Consumers, as well as for that of Retail Dealers :—

"I am happy to say I have got most flattering accounts of this season's brewing, from some of the many markets where it has already been sold in excellent condition, and I look for you having fine quality to dispose of when you get out."

(True Extract.) J. B.

GREAT EXHIBITION OF FLOWER PLANTS.

NOTICE to the lovers of Plants for ornamenting Gardens, and embellishing Apartments with Flowers.

MESSRS. MARTIN & Co.

beg leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of this City that they have just come direct from Europe and Algiers, with a great assortment of Plants suited for this climate—such as Camelias, Magnolias in double flower, Azaleas, Pioni, Jassmin, Aucuba, Aralia, Rhododendrum, Arcisaria, Hortensias, and Creeping Plants of all kinds, Gloxine Rose Flower, Bignonia, &c., &c., &c.

400 varieties of new Rose Plants, all that could be got till now, Hybrid Rose, Remontante Rose, Mouse Rose, Perpetual Rose.

FRUIT TREES OF ALL KINDS.

Pear Tree, Apples, Plum, Cherries (four of which weigh a pound), Peaches, Gooseberries, Raspberries, 12 various kinds of Vine for dessert from Italy, Magnificent Chestnuts in big flower, like a shady tree, the Mango fig from the Cape (every one of which weigh half a pound), Amarily Circantus, and a great quantity of tubercules, onions, flower of every kind, Calcinth Chip, grow seeds, vegetable seeds, and a rich collection of plants, the description of which would be too long.

This beautiful collection deserves the attention of the Amateurs of this city.

Catalogues can be had at Apollo House, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine for the Services of a STEAM VESSEL, or a SAILING VESSEL, of 1,200 Tons, to be towed by a Steamer, for the CONVEYANCE HENCE to KURRACHEE, and to be there discharged, of a BATTERY of EUROPEAN FIELD ARTILLERY with HORSES. The Vessel taken up to be ready to leave this so soon as coaled, stored, and provisioned. The Provisioning, with the exception of those for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers, will be supplied by Government.

The Parties tendering Steamers should specify the rates at which they are prepared to perform the above duty with and without Coal.

3. For further particulars apply to the Agent for Transports.
4. The expense attending Stamp Fees affixed to Charter-parties as well as Counterparts (of Vessels taken up) to be borne by the Owner, Agents, or Masters tendering.
5. The Superintendent of Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 16th February 1872.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine, at his Office, up to 1 P.M. on MONDAY, the 26th instant, for the CONVEYANCE from BOMBAY to ENGLAND, via the Cape of Good Hope, of five non-military INSANES, who will be placed under the charge of the Master of the Transport, who will receive (on his satisfying the Home Authorities that he has bestowed due care and attention to the Insanes entrusted to him) a gratuity of Rupees One Hundred for each individual handed over.

2. The Vessel accepted will require to be docked (if necessary) and her Agent will be required to state on which date the Vessel will be ready for sea ; the provisions, &c., shipped for the Insanes being subject to the usual survey, and the Insanes to be victualled on the scale included in the last revised Articles of Agreement and allowed to Invalids.

3. Tenders should specify the rates per head in Indian Currency, the ship finding fittings, provisions, and water, and a baking apparatus s

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

THERE were some sales of Colaba Land and Port Canning shares at Rs. 1,440 and Rs. 360. Other shares firm.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	99
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,460 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	700
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	192½
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,300
10,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	255
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	250	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	149
37,030	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	89
12,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	480

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 73	Colaba Land Co	1,440
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	110
750	2,000	2,000	Nil.	Mazagon Land	789
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	360

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21⅝-3/0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	226 nl.
.....	£20	10 9-1/3	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	6 3-1/0 2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,068	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	12 6 7-1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150 p.c	Albert Mills Co	1,410
600	1,250	all	Nil.	Alexandra Spinning	1,175
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,490
100	5,5 0	all	...	Bombay	2,600
900	1,000	all	50*	Bombay United	850
600	150	150	20	Bronch Mills	175
1750	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,475
750	2,000	all	200 p.c	Great Eastern	1,800
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.c	Manockji Petit's	1,090
900	1,0.0	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	950
890	2,500	all	125*	Oriental	2,525
690	2,500	2,400	240 p.c	Royal	1,675

* Per share for the half-year

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225p.c	Akbar Cotton Press Co	2,240
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	870
200	2,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	340
150	12,000	11,000	2000do.	Apollo Press Co	7,300
200	2,0 0	all	215do.	Bombay Press Co	2,100
200	500	all	30 2do.	Do New	510
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	800
800	1,000	all	40 "	Colaba Press Co	6,400
800	1,8?0	all	200 s	East India Press Co	3,100
250	2,000	all	1000 *	Fort Press Co	9,650
150	8,500	all	1000 *	Framji Cowasji Press Co	1,090
300	2,000	1,200	200 p.c	French Press Co	875
200	6,000	6,000	225 ps	Hydraulic Press Co	2,200
200	5,000	1,467	75 p.c	Imperial Press Co	1,100
800	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co	1,000
2,000	400	350	60 ps	Mofussul Press & G. Co	630
150	2,500	all	250 p.c	Prince of Wales Press	2,300
150	2,0.0	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co	1,000
225	2,000	1,000	250 *	Victoria Press, Madras	1,100
350	4,000	1,200		Byculla Cotton Co	1,000

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,100
50,000	50	all	4 p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	55
600	2,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
1,000	50	all	2 ps.	Mechanics Bl'dg Co.	30
2,000	500	all	40 ps.	Treacher & Co	400 to 415
3,000	250	all	6 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	85

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	11
.....	95	19¼	Do.	China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70¼	May '67	Royal Bank	2

COMPANY IN LIQUIDATION.

.....	5,200	2,400	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co ... ...

8

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11⅛d. to 1s. 11 15/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d. to 2s. 0 5/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 7/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0¼d. to 2s. 9/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Do.	30 days' sight ...	99⅛
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	98⅜
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight ...	99⅛
China	60 Do. do. ...	217

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	...110 to 110¼
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cents. of 1872.	101¼ to 101½
Four per cent.	... 99 to 99½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	 105
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1866-67	... 103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	 100
10 years' do. do.	 107
5 years' do. do.	... 103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate	... 110
Ditto ... ... MARKET RATE	... 110
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	... 91⅝
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	... 92½
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond.	58

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	...Rs. 16-6
Bank of England Notes	... 10-12
Carolus	... 290
Mexican Dollars	... 222
Five- Franc Pieces	... 203
Bar Silver	... 106
Gold Leaf	... 16-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch ...	... 16-8 to 16-9
Australian Gold ... 100 touch ...	... 16-7
Government Securities	... 5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	... 6 "

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 17th February 1872.
Open 1,274 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	95,355	3	6
Merchandize	4,04,697	4	0
Electric Telegraph	1,090	6	0
Earth Trains	597	8	0
Total Rs.	5,01,740	5	6
Corresponding week last year open 1,258 miles ... Total Rs.	4,90,128	11	6
Increase ... Rs.	11,611	10	0

SALES AND PURCHASES.

GREY GOODS.—The market has been steady, without any remarkable change in rates. The undermentioned sales are reported to have been effected by European firms yesterday :—

PIECE GOODS. Rs. A. P.

500	pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 inch	39 yds.	4¼ lbs.	3	6	6
500	"	"	40	" 39	" 4¼ lbs.	3	10	6
750	"	"	40	" 39	" 7 lbs.	4	12	0
500	"	"	45	" 39	" 8 lbs.	5	11	0
2,500	"	"	45	" 39	" 8 lbs.	5	10	0
900	"	"	40	" 39	" 7 lbs.	4	11	3
500	"	" (course)	40	" 39	" 7 lbs.	4	13	0
500	"	"	45	" 39	" 9 lbs.	6	9	0
1,250	"	" (fine)	45	" 39	" 9 lbs.	6	11	0
1,000	"	Jaconets	40	" 20	" 2¼ lbs.	2	0	0
2,200	"	"	40	" 20	" Rs. 1 5 to 1	11	0	
1,000	"	White Mulls (G. E.)	45	" 20	"	2	10	6
2,000	"	"	40	" 20	" Rs. 2 2 to 2	11	0	
5,000	"	" (B.E.)	45	" 20	" (No. 46)	2	10	0
500	"	"	45	" 20	"	2	12	0
1,250	"	Grey Dorias	40	" 10	"	0	14	0
1,000	"	" Mulls (G.E.)	45	" 20	"	2	8	0
1,000	"	Orange Prints	24	" 28	"	3	6	0
500	"	"	24	" 28	"	3	5	0
1,000	"	" Jaconets	40	" 20	"	2	13	0
500	"	"	45	" 20	"	3	2	0
1,000	"	Dyed Madapollams	24	" 28	"	2	12	0
300	"	White Shirtings	36	" 40	" Rs. 6 12 to 8	10	0	
29,000	lbs.	Grey Goods (local), per lb.				0	8	0

COTTON.

25	candies	Old Ahmedabad (ready)	...	...	Rs. 232-37
25	"	" "	"	...	" 232
670	"	New Broach M.G.	"	...	" 293
102	"	" "	"	...	" 283
100	"	" Oomrawuttee	"	...	" 270
14	"	" Mowa	"	...	" 266
7	"	" Veerumgaum	"	...	" 255
50	"	Old Dhollera	"	...	" 243
50	"	" "	"	...	" 244

YARNS.

25	bales	Mule Twist	No. 40, per lb.	...	As. 11¼
25	"	Water	" 20, "	...	" 9¾
10	"	"	" 30, "	...	" 12

METALS.

500	cwts.	Yellow Metal Braziers, per cwt. ... Rs. 38
100	tons	Swedish Bar Iron, per candy ... ... " 45

DAILY IMPORTS.—23RD FEBRUARY.

FROM LONDON.

Roodee, 45 cases cognac, 247 cases sherry, and 24 cases port, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Jumna, 10 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Orando (s), 3 packages hardware, A. H. Heptoola : 100 drums linseed oil and 50 drums turpentine, Heptoola Allybhoy.

Mofussilite, 12 cases ham, Cowasjee Dadachoy ; 3 casks glassware, Merwanjee & Co.

Stirling (s), 3 cases tobacco, James Bogie.

Hutton (s), 115 cases Pontac, Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co. ; 50 cases foolscap paper, H. Clason & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Ocean, 63 boxes claret, 25 cases bitters, and 10 boxes liqueurs, Nowrojee Ardaseer & Sons.

FROM GLASGOW.

Persia (s), 980 cases brandy, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—23RD FEBRUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Manila, 50 bales cotton, Luckmechund Nursey ; 100 bales cotton, Manore Hurruckchund ; 75 bales cotton, A. Bukhatram.

Durham (s), 15 bales skins, S. A. K. Munjee & Co.

Orlando (s), 700 bundles coir yarn, Visrambhoy Ebram & Co. ; 33 bales wool, Vizbooeandass Amrootlall ; 25 bales cotton, Gungaram Buldeo ; 21 bales cotton, Hurridass Soondercdass ; 25 bales cotton, Luckmedass Khimjee & Co. ; 50 bales cotton, Canjee Khetsee ; 100 bales cotton, C. S. Nadershaw ; 50 bales wool, Morarjee Virchund ; 50 bales cotton, Narondass Pursotumdass ; 284 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co. ; 15 bales cotton, Luckmedass Khimjee ; 56 bales cotton, Nesserwanjee Manockjee & Co.

Hindostan (s), 180 bales wool and 5 bales cotton, Nursey Khuttow.

Westminster, 200 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co.

Red Quantlet (s), 50 bales wool, Curseejee Furdoonjee ; 300 bales cotton, Halli Brothers ; 18 bales cotton, Nagurdass Purmanundass ; 2,208 packages rope yarn, Cornforth & Co. ; 400 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co. ; 300 bales wool, Lyon & Co. ; 405 bales cotton, Polly & Co. ; 100 bales cotton, John Campbell & Co. ; 400 bales cotton, Remington & Co. ; 1 bale hide, H. A. H. Jacob & Co. ; 300 bundles galls, V. Ebram & Co. ; 103 bales cotton, M. Esmail ; 60 bales cotton, N. J. Ebram ; 15 bales hides, H. A. H. Jacob ; 1,0.0 bundles galls, Soondercdass Vaujee.

Astarte, 400 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 2,000 bundles coir yarn, Premjee Ramchordass ; 50 cwts. horns, H. W. Chaugnay.

Caledon (s), 1,000 bundles myrabolams, Halli Brothers ; 51 casks cocoanut oil, G. H. Rajan ; 35 casks cocoanut oil, Abhoyjee Bhimjee ; 300 bales cotton, Soondercdass Mooljee ; 33 casks cocoanut oil, C. Fingraz ; 50 bales cotton, D. Canjee ; 5 bales skins, H. F. Soares.

Sam Mendel, 50 bales cotton, Heerjee Ludha & Co ; 100 bales rags, Cornforth & Co. ; 50 bales cotton, Jaitha Vuria.

Tagus (s), 500 bales cotton, Soondercdass Mooljee ; 52 bales cotton, Choonial Poonumchund ; 51 bales cotton, Hurnaron Manjmand ; 60 bales cotton, Hurrichund Coopurchund ; 57 bales cotton, G. Motilal ; 50 bales cotton, H. Manuckram ; 50 bales wool, G. H. Fazul & Co. ; 60 bales cotton, N. J. Ebram.

Undaunted, 500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

Bella Maria, 35 bales cotton, Gheerdhurlall Futtaychund ; 70 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart & Co. ; 70 bales cotton, M. Muckunram ; 71 bales cotton, G. Heerjee & Co.

Augusta, 80 blaes cotton, Robertson & Co.

Knight Commander, 1,000 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart & Co. ; 30 bundles galls, Soorjee Bhanjee.

Derby (s), 3 bales cotton, Dulichund Khandaree.

FOR LONDON.

Ada (s), 24 cases ginger, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co. ; 6 chests gum copal, Hurreedass Goodoo ; 14 cases cardamoms, M. Heerjeebhoy ; 46 cases dry ginger, S. S. Mahomed & Co. ; 1,265 bundles coir yarn, G. Mooljee.

Peshawur (s), 4 bales hides, Bhimjee Sazan ; 16 bales hides, Moledeena Veerjee ; 41 bales skins, Cassum Fuckeer Mahomed & Co. ; 30 bales skins, S. A. C. Munjee & Co. ; 21 bales hides, Dawoodbhoy Mahomed ; 60 bales skins, Momedally Surajooddin ; 50 bales hides and skins, S. O. A. N. Meera & Co. ; 4 pieces E. cloth, Rawanjee Vullybhoy ; 10 bales skins, M. Soorajdin & Co. ; 40 bales hides, L. Shakey ; 100 cases oil-banum, Moolijeebhoy Jewraz.

Himalaya (s), 13 bales skins, Peerbhoy Damjee ; 7 bales skins, R. Aliraza.

Malabar, 2,180 bundles coir yarn, Gheerdhurdass Mooljee.

FOR TRIESTE.

North Tyne (s), 50 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co. ; 50 bales cotton, Leggatt & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Ivanhoe, 1,000 bales cotton, Mooljee Thackersey & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Ceres, 209 bags coffee and 1,000 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Simla, 4,0.0 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

India (s), 53 bales cotton, Madewdass Ghella.

FOR LEGHORN.

India (s), 1 bale cotton, Rennie, Scovell & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Peshawur (s), 1 case cardamom, C. Tyebjee.

Hindostan (s), 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Columbian (s), 5 bales cotton, Sorabjee Pestonjee & Co. ; 2 bales cotton, Wagjee Khetsee ; 5 chests M. opium, Futtehyboy Amejbhoy : 12 chests M. opium, Tarachund Gunsumdass ; 6 bales cotton, T. Collis ; 26 cases sharkfins and 5 cases fishmaws, H. G. Hussen & Co. ; 42 chests M. opium, D. C. Tata ; 15 chests M. opium, R. Khimjee ; 10 chests M. opium, S. E. Sassoon ; 6 chests M. opium, Merwanjee Manockjee & Co. ; 102 chests M. opium, David Sassoon & Co. ; 85 chests M. opium, E. D. Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Columbian (s), 15 chests M. opium, Nensook Mooltanchund ; 40 chests M. opium, Tarachund Gansamdass ; 70 chests M. opium, B. & A Hormusjee ; 17 chests M. opium, E. J. Ebram ; 11 chests M. opium, S. E. Sassoon ; 10 chests M. opium, Tarachund Seeram.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAM

OFFICE—23RD FEBRUARY, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 22nd February, 5-34 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 48 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 22nd February, 12-55 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 50 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 22nd February, 7-31 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 11 hours 8 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 23rd February, 9-55 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 59 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 22nd to 9 P.M. of the 23rd February is as follows :—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	7 20	0 2
" Galle	One in	1 28
" Kurrachee	1 5	0 12
" Madras	0 37	0 9

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—23RD FEBRUARY.

London	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.	Nominal.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.	do.
	Seeds	£2 15s. 0d.	do.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 15s. 0d.	to £2 17s. 6d
	Wooden Ships	£2 15s. 0d.	
	Myrabolms & Coir bdls	£2 10s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.	
Havre	Cotton	£3 2s. 6d.	
	Coffee		
Overland	Steamers	£3 15s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 5s. 0d. to £3 12s. 6d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		Nothing doing.	

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
23	Mongolia (s)	Barlow	Suez, Feb. 9.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Goa, Feb. 20.
	Rialto	Babot	Liverpool, Oct. 24.
	H. M. S. Magpie	Doughty	Persian Gulf.
	Norwood	Turner	Newcastle, Oct. 18.
	Redewater	Richards	Liverpool, Jan. 21.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Bombay	Jordan	Akyab.
	Kurrachee (s)	Scott	Kurrachee.
	Mofussilite	Roe	Galle.

The barque Ocean, Roturar, to Falmouth via Mangalore, and Tellicherry, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Phlox, to Coast and Goa.
Brig Backia Letchmy, to Kurrachee.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVAL.

Feb.			
20	Regina	Brady	Bourbon, Dec. 18.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Feb.			
19	Delhi (s)	Wilkinson	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.			
19	Calcutta (s)	...	London.
	Arabia (s)	...	Bombay.
	Prince Waldemar	...	Calcutta.
20	Renown	...	London.
	Arcot (s)	...	Rangoon.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	
8	Rollo s.s., Abbott, from Bombay.
8	Sumatra s.s., Anderson, from Suez.
8	Henry Furney, Bansley, from Liverpool.
8	Persia s.s., Maretto, from Bombay.
8	Cambodge s.s., Champenois, from China.
8	Golconda s.s., Coleman, from Suez.
9	Oxfordshire s.s., Park, from Colombo.
9	H. M. S. Briton, Jago, from Plymouth.
9	Caledon s.s., Esson, from Liverpool.
10	India s.s., Dodero, from Genoa.
10	Commissariat s.s., Carpenter, from Newcastle.
11	Queen of Australia, Dowling, from N. Shields.
11	Nevada, Pottinger, from Newport.
11	Violet s.s., Watt, from Bombay.
12	China s.s., Perrins, from Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.		
8	Rollo s.s., Abbott, to Liverpool.	
8	Babel s.s., Gilbert, to Judda.	
8	Sumatra s.s., Anderson, to Bombay.	
8	European (Fr.), Quernet, to Saigon.	
9	Golconda s.s., Coleman, to Calcutta.	
9	Oxfordshire s.s., Park, to London.	
9	Cambodge s.s., Champenois, to Marseilles.	
9	Persia s.s., Maretto, to Genoa.	
9	Magdeburg s.s., Robinson, to Rangoon.	
9	Caledon s.s., Esson, to Bombay.	
10	Hutton s.s., Castle, to Bombay.	
10	India s.s., Dodero, to Bombay.	
10	H. M. S. Briton, Jago, to Bombay.	
12	Violet s.s., Watt, to Liverpool.	
12	Paula, John, to Akyab.	
12	Feronia, Christianson, to Rangoon.	
12	China s.s., Perrins, to Suez.	
12	Somerset Hicks, to Colombo.	
13	Brazilian s.s., Green to Rangoon.	
14	Lady Lisgar, Hews, to Rangoon.	

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Jan. 17	Duguesdig (Fr.), Loyer, from Brest.
Feb. 7	Coeur de Lion, Debonteur, from Swansea.
8	Henry Furney, Bansley, from Liverpool.
10	Commissariat s.s., Carpenter, from Newcastle.
11	Queen of Australia, Dowling, from N. Shields.
11	Nevada, Pottinger, from Newport.

STEAMERS LOADING IN ENGLAND FOR THE EAST *via* SUEZ CANAL.

Name.	Tons.	Destination.	To Sail.
Como	1500	Bombay	Feb. 2
Lorne	1614	Bombay	Feb. 2
Africa	1811	Singapore	Feb. 3
Mesopotamia	1217	Kurrachee	Feb. 3
Mount Cenis	1474	Calcutta	Feb. 4
Strathclyde	1750	Calcutta	Feb. 6
Yang Tsze	1220	China	Feb. 10
Hector	1522	China	Feb. 10
Emblehope	1244	Calcutta	Feb. 10
Palermo	1500	Bombay	Feb. 10
Urbino	1500	Bombay	Feb. 20
Viceroy	1826	Calcutta	Feb. 28
Xanthe	2000	Bombay	Mar. 1
Parnassus	1650	Singapore	Mar. 1

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 23.

Henry, Staff Surgeon, Bengal Medical Department, on sick leave, from Allahabad.

Fonnor, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from Ahmednuggur.

Scott, Lieutenant, 2-19th Foot, on sick leave, from Allahabad.

Pereira, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Secundrabad.

Hanbury, Lieutenant, 5th Lancers, on leave, from Lucknow.

Tanner, Major, 24th N. I., on duty, from Delhi.

Smythe, Lieutenant, 16th Lancers, on leave, from Calcutta.

Hills, Captain, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Delhi.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 22.

Savage, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, to join, to Allahabad.

Gallwey, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Medical Department, to join, to Mhow.

Geddie, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Nagpore.

Walford, Captain, 20th Hussars, to join, to Umballa.

Chambers, Captain, Royal Artillery, to Kamptee.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 21st February 1872.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave :—

3rd Hussars.—Asst. Surg. R. Anderson, from 9th March to 7th April 1871, and Pay-Mr. F. W. Lukin from 21st Feb. to 5th March 1872, privilege leave.

At the recommendation of Deputy Inspdr. Genl. of Hospls. B. T., Asst. Apothecary Oliver, who arrived at this station in medical charge of a detail for Wellington, is directed to return to Kamptee, on completion of his duty, at the public expense, calling at Deolalee en route.

POONA STATION ORDER.

BY COLONEL SIR H. GREEN, C.B., K.C.S.I., Commanding at Poona.

Poona, 21st February 1872.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence :—
Col. Johnstone, 1st Grenadiers N. I., for 7 days, from the 22nd inst., on station leave.

POSTAL NOTICES.

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

"In supersession of Postal Circular No. 11, dated 26th January 1872, and Erratum, dated 2nd February 1872, it is notified that the dates on which Regular and Supplemental Mails will be made up are as given below :—

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritimes Company, but as sometime the French Mail Steamers leave Aden for the Mauritius before the dates given in the Time Table, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden.

Regular Mails.		Supplemental Mails.	
Monday	Mar. 18	Monday	Feb. 26
"	Apr. 15	"	Mar. 25
"	May 13	"	Apr. 22
Friday	June 7	"	May 20
"	July 5	Friday	June 14
"	Aug. 2	"	July 12
"	" 30	"	Aug. 9
Monday	Sept. 30	"	Sept. 6
"	Oct. 28	Monday	Oct. 7
"	Nov. 25	"	Nov. 4
"	Dec. 23	"	Dec. 2
		"	" 30

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails, which came into force from the 1st October, and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nundgaum, Chalisgaum ; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only.	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	8-30 A.M.	10 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	12 NOON.	1-30 P.M.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, *i. e.*, for Poona, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

NOTICE.

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THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*, specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week. A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address. Annual Subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs.	10	0 0
Per Copy	"	0	4 0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BAILEY—February 17th, at Jubbulpore, the wife of William Bailey, Esq., E. I. Railway, of a son.

HENRY—February 13th, at Almorah, the wife of J. Henry, Esq., of a daughter.

WOOD—February 18th, at Mount Road, Madras, the wife of Samuel T. Wood, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MOODY—KELLY—February 8th, at the Roman Catholic Chapel, Mocan Meer, by the Rev. Father Angelo, Charles J. Moody, Assistant Apothecary, Bengal S. M. D., to Alice S. Kelly, eldest daughter of Sergeant Jno. Kelly, of the Pension Establishment.

DEATH.

CATLIFF—February 17th, at Upper Norwood, the beloved wife of E. Catliff, of Calcutta, aged 27 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1872.

As it is understood that Admiral Sir William Mends has been delegated by the Home Government to report generally on the state of the port of Bombay as well as on the Indian Marine, the present seems to be an opportune time for recalling the attention of the mercantile community to the gradual silting up of the northern end and north-western foreshore of the Harbour, a subject of not merely local but national importance. The area of the water forming the harbour of Bombay, and filling the channels between the Island of Trombay and the Mainland on the East side, and Trombay and the Islands of Bombay and Salsette on the West, considerably exceeds one hundred square miles. The value of a harbour is measured by its capabilities to safely accommodate, under every circumstance of weather, whatever number of vessels may seek its shelter either for purposes of trade or temporary relief ; and it becomes so much the more valuable when that trade and relief can be given in the most expeditious and cheap forms, without a chance of being subject to detention arising from want of sufficient docking water, or too heavy a sea to get cargo in and out. Few ports in the world have such a surface as Bombay, and with it so large and important a trade, and no port is so entirely destitute of the means of passing the commerce of the country to and from the vessels that stop here.

What a strange and tedious scene it is for the Liverpool and London captains of ships to take as many days passing out their freight into cargo boats alongside, as it took hours for them in home ports to put it on board ; and it prompts us to inquire if it is impossible to find better means of accommodating them ? Our reply is it is not impossible, but it would be unwise, rash in the extreme to commence a system of docks or piers until Nature's workings had first been tapped, and until our knowledge was confidently based on the several drawbacks that are now alleged to exist. Briefly they are these : First—The three causeways of Sion, Chimbooar, and Mahim, constructed respectively in 1797, 1841, and 1844, are supposed to silt

in its duties, the official portion in its magisterial, revenue, and police work, and the cotton-men in their eager race for wealth, that not *one* out of that large number can spare half an hour occasionally to drop you a news-letter? Or is it that the non-regulation official is opposed to his acts being canvassed by the public or the state of his province discussed, and that the cotton buyer is selfishly indifferent alike to the state of the Berars and the acts of all its officials combined, so long as the *profits* of his particular trade are not affected? Whatever the cause may be the fact remains the same, and except an occasional growl, such as I read in your columns the other day (anent the absence of spiritual comfort in a certain rising cotton mart), I have not noticed any communication in your paper or any other Bombay journal from these parts.

While on the subject of growls, I may as well start with one that I heard very generally, and plainly expressed a few days ago in the cotton market above referred to as to the manner in which a heavy tax levied on business men, styled "Police Putter," is expended. This tax is exacted for the avowed purpose of carrying out the municipal conservancy of the town in which it is collected. But would you believe it, although the town I refer to contains upwards of twenty thousand souls, and although the "putter" has been collected in it for at least ten years, and amounted to no less than Rs. 12,000 during the past three years, there has not been a single street-light yet erected, a watering cart is still an unheard-of luxury, and all the scavenging that the town enjoys is what is accomplished by the wretched efforts of eight "halalcores" with the primitive "tokree and jaru" inseparable to that class. What is the consequence? A perpetual cloud of dust hangs over the town and the market to which it owes its being, and "odours sweet abound." From its position the town is a very healthy one, but existence in it under these circumstances cannot be very desirable. You will naturally ask, what becomes of the money? If it is not spent? This is a question more easily asked than answered. It was put once to a native official who is supposed to be President of the Committee which has the disbursement of these funds. His reply was both naive and honest: "A *part* was spent here, the rest was handed over to his superior officer, the head head of his district. As to what he did with it he (the native official) could not tell." Rumour, however, answers the question for him. It is said that the surplus (so called) of all the putter collected in the various towns and villages in this officer's district is absorbed in ornamenting and beautifying the head quarters of his division. His efforts to improve the capital of his district and to convert it into the "third largest cotton mart" in the Berars are very laudable indeed, but could he not carry out his plans without sacrificing all the towns of his district to this one hobby?

There is great distress in these parts owing to the small rainfall during the past season. Cotton, jowaree, and gram, the three crops to which the Berar Koonbi devotes his principal attention, have all suffered greatly from the drought. It is estimated that the yield of cotton will be little over half, and that of jowaree and gram about two-thirds of an average crop. As the population of the Berars is purely agricultural, this deficiency cuts both ways. The unfortunate Koonbi's income is not only *decreased*, but his cost of living *increased*. The effects of the famine would have been much more severely felt had not "King Cotton" stepped in to the rescue. Prices this year at Liverpool have ruled so high, and "fair Oomra" has been in such great demand, that the "Koonbi's heart has been made glad by the fat sums he has taken home with him for every "akah" he has sold. Government have also very humanely come forward to do what they can to avert the consequences of famine. In those districts where the unfortunate cultivator has realized *literally nothing* from his crops *no* rent has been required of him. In others, where a small harvest has been gathered, twenty or thirty per cent. of the rent due has been paid, and so on, all through the Berars, the revenue has been collected in proportion to the profits made by the cultivator. Not content with aiding the ryots in this way, however, the Resident of Hyderabad has sanctioned the expenditure of certain sums for famine works, such as the construction of new roads and the repair of old ones. These grants might well be increased considerably, for, although the sums sanctioned will go a long way in paying for labour at the famine rate of two and a-half annas per diem per head, they cannot be said to be sufficient for the works the authorities profess to be carrying out.

We are shortly going to lose our two Commissioners. Major Nembhard, the Commissioner of East Berar, leaves at the end of the coming month for Europe on a well-earned furlough of two years, and Colonel Stubbs, the Acting Commissioner of West Berar, retires from the service at the end of this month. Berar can ill spare these two popular officers, but it would be selfish in us to wish them *always* to be with us. Society, both in Oomraotee and Akola, will feel a blank when they are gone that it will take some time to fill up. Various rumours are afloat as to their successors. Some say that a Bombay or N. W. Provinces Civilian will get East Berar, others that Major Allardice, the senior Deputy Commissioner in the Commission, will be the lucky man. Mr. Lyall's leave expires about August next; it is very improbable, therefore, that a Civilian will be appointed to West Berar, as it would hardly be worth his while to come from a distant province to act for so short a time. *On dit*, that Captain Hudleston, the Deputy Commissioner of Akola, will officiate till Mr. Lyall's return. It seems very hard upon the members proper of the Berar Commission, that any of these senior appointments should be given to outsiders, either civil or military. The officers of the Commission have stuck to it from its formation. They have, as it were, "borne the burden and heat of the day" in bringing these provinces to their present state of peace and prosperity; and now, when their administration is comparatively plain sailing, they certainly deserve, as a reward for their labours, all the "loaves and fishes" there are in the shape of fat appointments. To compel them to share them with Civilians, whose only claim to these appointments is that, through the bad management of Government, there are no others to give them, is a gross injustice.

We were very gay here a short time ago. All Berar met in Akola to enjoy a ball given by the bachelors of West Berar. The festivities were kept up in a most indefatigable manner, the ball being followed by a lunch with dancing after it, and by another ball the same evening. We have now, however, relapsed into the dreary monotony of existence in India, *hard* work and *no* amusements. Our hopes are, however, kept alive by occasional rumours of another ball shortly in East Berar, a sort of farewell entertainment to Major and Mrs. Nembhard.

The climate here for some time has been delightful, but there are signs now of the hot season approaching, and "tatties," "thermantidotes," and "punkas," are being looked to to see that they are all in order against the arrival of hot winds and burning suns.

THE MUNICIPAL MUDDLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The unhappy difference which has been permitted to exist between Government and the Bench of Justices is not calculated to be overcome by such a speech as that delivered by the Hon. Mr. Tucker at the last meeting of the Legislative Council. On the contrary the *feeling* on both sides will surely become more intensely bitter. That the Hon. Mr. Tucker felt the necessity of defending the Government at all is to be greatly deplored; but that he should have selected the plan of attacking the Bench of Justices for their moral turpitude in refusing to contribute to the working of the Contagious Diseases Act is most unfortunate. To say nothing at present about the causes which brought about the existing Municipal muddle, let me confine attention to the Contagious Diseases Act and how stands the question between Government and the Bench?

When this Act was first brought into operation, a majority of the Justices present at a *very large meeting* were for rejecting it entirely, and one of the objections for declining to contribute towards the expenses was that it was not attempted to be made self-supporting either in whole or in part. The matter was referred to Government by the Commissioner, and the answer returned was that license or examination fees might be levied. This reply was given to the Bench when it was well known in that the Act contained no provision for levying fees. The sanction of the Bench for a contribution towards defraying part of the expenses of the Act, was secured by one of those by-strokes of policy for which the late Municipal administration was famous, and at the success of which Government either quietly smiled or laughed outright. I will not say that the Hon. Mr. Tucker ever joined in the merry laugh against the Bench, because I know nothing about that. He may, for all I know, have been awe-stricken at every *coup* that proclaimed a victory for the Commissioner. When the Bench was placed in possession of a complete report about the working of the C. D. Act, the feeling against continuing the annual municipal contribution was general. It was perceived that the social evil had been vastly intensified and that the results were not at all commensurate to the expenditure. It was at this juncture that the Government contribution towards the police expenditure formed the subject of dispute. A single stroke of the Government pen removed the already sanctioned Police grant from the budget and the Bench was left to supply the deficiency out of nothing. The income had been passed, and the expenditure for the year sanctioned accordingly. The payment of the police for the latter months of the year was made compulsory by Government, and the Commissioner was commanded to pay the police for September out of the *Municipal fund*. Now it is well known that every rupee on which hands could be laid was regarded as part of the *Municipal fund*. It was therefore, whether any part of the pay of the police for September last was drawn from that part of the *Municipal fund* which was supposed to have been set apart for drainage and for the public creditor? It is quite clear that Mr. Crawford was not in possession of a single rupee of the municipal police grant for the year when he was commanded to pay the police for September, nor could he come to the Bench to supply the deficit by additional taxation, it being illegal to increase any municipal rate in the middle of a financial year. All this the Government well knew: the Bench had given timely warning of the difficulty in which the city would be placed by the sudden withdrawal of the Government contribution. The Bench was powerless, paralyzed, sat upon; its exchequer was managed illegally, its funds disposed of by demi-official memoranda and by irresponsible officials. During this interregnum, when there was no law practically existing, when the funds and the credit of the Bench were flying fast away, and when the Bench had no voice in the management of its own finances, what course did the Hon. Mr. Tucker pursue? Surely he knew as much about moral obligations then as now? Did it not occur to him that in the scramble for money which then took place, the Bench might decline to pay the smaller contribution towards the expenses of the C. D. Act than that larger contribution which was morally due by Government for the police? Did not the Hon. Mr. Tucker suppose that the Bench had a duty to the rate-payers to perform? and did he credit the Bench with the virtue of surrendering the cloak to him who had previously taken the coat? As a mere game of right and wrong the less that the Hon. Mr. Tucker says about moral obligations the better. Does the Hon. Mr. Tucker require to be told that not only was the Bench caused to embark in the joint expenditure of the C. D. Act under the illegal permission to levy fees, but that the expenditure itself was primarily pitched 100 per cent. beyond the necessary requirements, as proved by subsequent reductions, and that this unnecessary expenditure was fixed by Government? In ordinary business a sleeping partner would feel himself justified in refusing to contribute towards any undertaking in which unpalled-for expenditure of this kind had been incurred. And was Government blind to what was going on? It is certain that the Bench would have gone up to Government about the expenditure of the C. D. Act, and have shown cause for withdrawing from its support if the police grant imbroglio had not been freed on at the time it was. The Hon. Mr. Tucker will have only himself to thank if Government is not addressed by the Bench on the subject, and if the contribution is not continued, at least that is my impression, and here I may be permitted to close the discussion on the C. D. Act contribution.

The larger question, that of the Municipal muddle, its causes and effects, *is the* question to be discussed. It is in this question that the unfortunate relations subsisting between Government and the Bench are to be traced. Here will be found how and why the Municipality failed, why the Bench of Justices failed, and why the Government of which the Hon. Mr. Tucker forms such a substantial pillar also failed. But I have not time now to pursue this subject: it will keep for a month, when it can be brought to the surface with the last *vital act* of the present administration.

J.

ECONOMY!!!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Confound the Municipal Commissioner! I wish his office was where mine is, that he might have the full benefit of the *infernal* dust which now smother us every day, and to which we are condemned by his penny wise and pound foolish policy. Are we to be choked and made to swear every day, to say nothing of having our property destroyed, that the Municipality may save a few rupees by not watering the roads or at least doing it in a totally insufficient manner? The roads too, by the way, are in a most disgraceful state in consequence of not being mended—another instance of that false economy which makes a pitiful saving for *six months* at the cost of doubled charges subsequently. Mr. Hope's popularity is already on the wane, and will soon be changed for execration if the present system is to continue. This is no exaggeration: such remarks are constantly heard of, and I for one would rather have Mr. Crawford's extravagance and good work than Mr. Hope's discomfort and the double-distilled Marwaree cheesepairing, which can only ultimately result in largely increased expense to put matters right again—this although I am

A RATEPAYER.

THE TOOLSEE SCHEME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your publication of my replies to Mr. Ormiston's remarks, &c., on my Toolsee Water Supply Project, several inaccuracies have crept in, which I shall be obliged if you will allow me to correct.

Thus for "reorganised as a temporary," &c., read *recognised* as a temporary, &c.

For "over a strip and rough course of one inch long," &c., read over a *steep* and rough course of one *mile* long, &c.

For the following figures relating to the proportion of mean thickness to height of dam "5, 43, 34," read (decimal point ·5, ·43, ·34, and for (relating totals) "309·00 plus 8038930," read 309·00 plus 80 equal 389·00.—Yours, &c.,

RIENZI WALTON.

23rd February.

THE LETTER OF CONDOLENCE FROM BROACH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the "Letter of Condolence from Broach," published in your columns of Monday last, I observe the following quotation "He who (*in the words of the Bible*) tempers the wind to the shorn lamb."

It may be interesting to know that these words are not to be found in the Bible. They are, on the contrary, the words of one of the most licentious of the licentious novelists of the last century. The thought, so beautifully and happily expressed by the novelist, was doubtless suggested by the following lines which, if I remember aright, are to be found in Herbert's "Jacula Prudentum."

"To the close-shorn sheepe
God giveth wind by measure."

P. J.

20th February.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF 2ND FEBRUARY.

At half-past one o'clock yesterday, the P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Mongolia, Captain A. E. Barlow, arrived in harbour with the English mail of the 2nd inst. on board. The Mongolia left Suez at 0-40 P.M. on the 9th, arrived at Aden on the 15th at 9-25 P.M., and resumed her voyage at 10-35 next morning. She brings the following passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Miss Brooke.	Mr. E. Rivington.
Mrs. J. Williams, infant & ayah.	Mr. C. Hall.
Col. and Mrs. Farrington, infant, and European female servant.	Major Morris. Miss Clarke. Mr. D. Smith.
Mr. F. H. Bourdillod.	Mr. W. Marsden.
Mr. W. A. Lewis.	Mr. W. J. Broadbent.
Col. and Mrs. Gastrell.	Mr. G. Newman.
Miss Gastrell, and child.	Miss Brett.
Miss F. C. O'Halloran.	Mr. J. K. Hood.
Mrs. F. Taylor.	Mr. A. McDonald.
Miss Dale.	Miss A. Bartlett.

FROM BRINDISI.

Capt. and Mrs. Graham.	Mr. T. W. Murray.
Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Stevens.	Conti di Piepi.
Mr. J. Skinner.	Mr. McPherson.
Dr. J. D. Maxwell.	Mrs. & Miss Jerram. Row.
Mr. Flemington.	Mr. S. Blackhall.
Mr. Sherer.	

FROM ADEN.

Capt. Forteath and two native servants.	Mr. and Mrs. Comer and two children.
Mr. Tangueray.	Jehoo and friend, deck.
Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien, 4 children and native servant.	

In the Red Sea she had cool, pleasant weather throughout, and in the southern parts very strong head winds and high sea. On February 10th she passed the P. & O. steamers Australia and Surat, homeward bound, near the entrance to the gulf of Suez. On February 14th, off the Zelayer Islands, passed the s. s. Tertia of Flensburg, outward bound. At Aden, two steamers, one four-masted and one two-masted (names and destination unknown), were at anchor in the outer roads. From Aden, moderate E.N.E. breezes with strong westerly current. At 3 P.M. on the 21st February she passed the P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Mirzapore, bound to Aden.

WEEKLY LONDON LETTER.

[SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 2ND FEBRUARY.

I AM sorry to have to return to the Washington Treaty in connection with the so-called Alabama claims, but as the matter has been a prominent topic of discussion this week, and will either figure unfavorably in the Queen's speech, or will be dragged into the debates in the address in both Houses of Parliament, there is no help for it. I could have wished, however, that the discussion which the question has undergone this week had been couched in a better tone, so far at least as the Press is concerned. The articles in the *Times*, which has taken a leading part in the controversy this week, are simply a discredit to British journalism. I spoke on this point in a previous letter, but things have got worse since. The *Times* was one of the journals which last summer precipitately accepted the Washington Treaty as a triumph of diplomacy, a monument of international courtesy and good faith, and a sign and seal of eternal friendship between England and the United States. Now, when it is found, that the two parties to the compact differ fundamentally in their interpretation of its meaning, and when we discover that the Americans, far from being conciliated, are more vindictive, implacable, and unscrupulous than ever, pressing claims of the most monstrous character, and making use of our well-meant efforts at conciliation as so many traps to ensnare us, the *Times* maunders in column after column of drivel, which seems expressly intended to indirectly aid the American side. The monstrous claim for indirect damages is treated as something to be discussed rather than repudiated; the strong points in the American case, the ability with which it has been drawn up, are indicated with an unction scarcely inferior to that with which our weak points are dwelt upon; and, though in one article this week the advisability of letting the arbitrators know that we could not listen to a claim for indirect damages was urged, the advice was coupled with language so mischievous and galling that a scribe in the pay of the United States could have said nothing worse. England was spoken of as "summoned to the bar of the Geneva arbitrator," as if England were an admitted culprit; as if the fact of her innocence or guilt were not the very point the arbitrators had to decide; and, worse still, the sum of £200,000,000 was named as one which "we might afford to run the risk of paying!" If this is not doing the enemy's dirty work, language has lost all meaning. I utterly despair of sufficiently impressing on the minds of those not on the spot, the injury which such language works. God help a country which has such an organ as its leading journal. If the lead is followed, the end can only be ruin and humiliation. Fortunately the other journals take a firmer tone, and are, of course, unanimous in repudiating all idea, not merely of our liability for indirect damages, but of such a point being included at all in the reference to arbitration. Leaving, however, the Press to look after itself, let me shortly point out what is at the moment the actual position. Our case, which was laid before the arbitrators at their first meeting in December last, was drawn up in ignorance of the American claim, and it proceeded on the assumption that only direct damages would be asked. The fact that the United States have now put forward claims which we never anticipated, and which we do not allow to come within the scope of the Treaty at all, imposes on us the necessity of either formally replying to them and allowing the arbitration to go on, or of demurring to their being considered at all and declining to admit that they are for an instant matter of discussion. Obviously, if we once allowed them to be discussed and arbitrated, we could not honourably draw back, whatever the judgment given. But the amount at stake in such an event is so enormous that we must not incur even the possibility of an adverse verdict. Shall we then at once notify to the American Government that we differ *in toto* from their construction of the Treaty—or notify to the arbitrators that we do not admit their competency to discuss the question of indirect damages—or, as an intermediate course, invite the arbitrators to state what they deem the range of the reference to be, leaving it open to us, should they say they have power to enter on the question of indirect damages, to withdraw afterwards from the Treaty *re infecta*? At this moment I doubt whether our Government has made up its mind, but if I were asked to say what is its most likely course to follow, I should say it would be that which, by timid halting and compromise, by weak delays and hasty concessions, would be most likely to render war inevitable. The Ministry have been utterly cheated and hoodwinked by the sharp-witted Yankees, that is the plain fact; and, though I never liked the Treaty, I must admit that, even I had failed to fathom the depth of blundering incompetence which our Ministers and our Commissioners had sounded. At the same time I learn from a very good source that the Cabinet is very indignant and very determined on the subject—that Mr. Gladstone is deeply moved and irritated, and speaks as if he were deceived in the matter from beginning to end. I gather from various things that have come to my knowledge, as well as from the tone of the *Times* and *Telegraph* yesterday, that our Government means to inform the United States Government, if it has not done so already, that it places a totally different interpretation on the Treaty from that which the Americans appear to have done; it cannot therefore allow that the claim for indirect and consequential damages is a subject for arbitration at all, and unless the terms are at once amended, unless, to use the legal phrase, the record is at once reformed, it must look upon the Treaty as at an end. Such I take to be the purport of the messages now being rapidly flashed to and fro, along the cables, and if our Government were in the hands of men who would back up bold language by corresponding deeds, I should have no doubt as to the result: the United States would change their tone the moment that they were convinced we were in earnest. On the other hand, the Americans, correctly measuring the character of the men with whom they have to deal, and mistaking the real temper of Englishmen, may either refuse to give way or may consent only on terms that will give them some advantage at the subsequent stages; and our Government would eagerly snatch at this apparent concession rather than have an open rupture. If they accept a compromise of this kind, I daresay Parliament and the country, with its indolent readiness to take everything for granted, will endorse the decision. We are all very angry at present, and are talking very highly, but we shall for all that be hugely delighted if we are spared the necessity of making our words good.

Independently altogether of the extravagance of the American claims, there is much that is intensely annoying in the contrast between the mode in which our antagonists have gone about their business and our conduct of our case. The Americans leave no point untouched which can strengthen their position; they drag in matters which to us seem beneath notice, but which in the aggregate amount to a respectable show of force; they publish libel after libel, and on the preparation of their indictment, and have neglected nothing which could influence the sympathies as well as the intellectual perceptions of the arbitrators. We have confined ourselves to a bare and studiously moderate statement, avoiding recriminations, avoiding what could have been used with overwhelming effect, *tu quoque* retorts, based on the past proceedings of the Americans themselves as neutrals; and we have refrained from pressing hard on several notoriously weak points of our adversary, lest we should appear to be taking an ungenerous advantage. It is needless to say that this magnanimity is thrown away—nay, worse than thrown away, for the subdued caution of our tone gives foreigners an idea, utterly fallacious, of course, that we distrust the goodness of our own cause. Again, the Americans, as soon as their case was finished, had it translated into French, Italian, and Portuguese, for the guidance of the Swiss, Italian, and Brazilian members of the Court. Our case is not translated into one other language yet; we are only told that it is now "being translated" into Portuguese. The Americans have employed their ablest lawyer, Mr. Ewarts, as their standing counsel, and have given him a fee of 100,000 dollars for six months; we too have retained our ablest lawyer, Sir Roundell Palmer, but he is overwhelmed with private practice and cannot give the case his undivided attention. The American arbitrator, Mr. Adams, is of one mind with his Government on the question, and is pledged to the bill against us; our representative, Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, is able and determined, but he is personally at daggers drawn with our Ministers, on account of the unfortunate elevation of Sir R. Collier to the Privy Council. All these things are against us. The blundering of our Government throughout the whole business has been like judicial infatuation. Every step has been a mistake; every move on the diplomatic board has been a playing into the adversary's hands. The one crowning mistake which our Commissioners and Ministers committed throughout the transactions, namely, their belief that they were dealing with honourable antagonists, of itself shows their utter unfitness for the task.

There has naturally been a very troubled feeling all the week on account of this affair, and the Stock Exchange was once or twice on the brink of a panic. At the bottom of the uneasiness, however, lies the want of confidence in the ability of our Government to get itself out of the scrape with honour. After making such a mess of the Treaty, people argue, how shall we feel safe in future? how rely on rose-coloured representations that everything goes on for the best? With this source of disquiet is linked the fear of home political complications. It is useless to deny that the disclosure about the Washington Treaty coming on the back of all the other blunders and scandals—the Meagers, Collier, Education, Budget, Licensing, Ireland, and Army muddles,—has say nothing of the Nonconformist secession—has created a profound and general distrust of the capacity of our present rulers. A crisis is expected, or at least feared, and it is allowed that Lord Derby has the ball at his foot, if he likes to embrace the opportunity. I have no doubt that next week's elections will reveal the change in public sentiment most distinctly. What with the alarm of moderate Liberals at the supposed tampering of the Ministry with extreme Radicals, and what with the alienation of the Dissenters, the long, faithful majority in the House of Commons will be the sport of the merest accident.

In concluding the Washington Treaty, our Government went, I believe, in the teeth of one authority which they were bound to accept with deference. Lord Lyons, our Ambassador at Washington during the Civil War and at the time when the Alabama claims arose, warned the Foreign Office last year of the dangerous bargain they were making. He told them, I understand, that they would rue the day when they assented to such an arrangement. It may be asked, how, then, could our present Ambassador at Washington sanction or aid the negotiation? My answer must be the opinion of a man who knows Sir Edward Thornton well, who was at Washington during the whole time of the negotiations, and who was daily in communication with Lord Ripon and our other representatives. The person to whom I allude understands both English and American politics thoroughly, is well connected here, and was this *Times* correspondent from the Confederate States during the most exciting period of the civil war. My informant's opinion of Sir Edward Thornton, then, is that he is a "duffer"—a term full of meaning here, and that I hope will be intelligible to your readers. It means a man all pretence and show, with really nothing in him. My observation, when I heard this, was naturally enough, "Did you tell Lord Ripon your opinion?" "Yes, I did," was the answer, "and his reply was, What can we do? our diplomatic service does not supply us with better men." To this opinion let me add the language used by a sagacious and experienced journalist as expressed to me a day or two back—"The more I see of our Government offices, the more surprised I am that Great Britain manages to get on at all. The waste, the confusion, the blundering would, if displayed in private life, land any undertaking in the Bankruptcy Court." There is nothing new in all this; exactly the same thing was said at the time of the Crimean War, but the idiotic bungling shown in the Washington Treaty has revived the topic with fresh force and painful emphasis.

I have not left myself space to touch on the Admiralty question and the "phantom Board" as spoken of by Mr. Vernon Lushington. His disclosures have deepened the feeling of apprehension as to the way in which the nation's money is wasted and the nation's affairs mismanaged. That, however, is no news to me. About a year ago I had a conversation with old Admiral Sir Sidney Dacres, himself one of "my Lords," and the idea which his remarks left on my mind was that the members of the Board were, if not phantoms, at all events mere lay figures. Mr. Childers had only begun to introduce order when he was laid aside by illness.

As I anticipated, the concession by the Duke of Argyll of a seat in the Indian Council to Sir Louis Mallet has by no means satisfied the commercial interest. The Manchester Chamber of Commerce has passed resolutions expressing "very great disappointment" that a gentleman practically acquainted with trade and commerce has not been chosen. The Manchester men only express a general opinion in saying this, and the upshot will no doubt be that, after a little official stiffness, their views will be consulted on the occasion of the next vacancy. Sir James Weir Hogg, who is now 82 years of age, has been made a Privy Councillor on his retirement from the Indian Council.

The Thanksgiving Day, with the Royal State visit to St. Paul's, is now, I believe, fixed for the 27th of the month. Should the weather be fine, there will be great goings on as the day will be a Bank and general holiday. The Prince of Wales will, it is believed, be present.

As previously stated, the discussion this week on the Washington Treaty has injuriously affected general business and all the markets. So far as the Stock Exchange is concerned, the circumstances otherwise favoured lower prices, as all securities had been forced up to too high a level. To-day things are rather better, a leader in the *Times* expressing a confident belief that the dispute with the American Government will be settled in the way that we wish having created an idea that the risk is virtually over. I imagine that the *Times* is premature in this opinion. After all that has passed the United States unreservedly withdraw the claims they have deliberately made for indirect damages, there is nothing further to be said: it will be a vast success on our side and a most ludicrous fiasco on theirs. But that, on the eve of a Presidential election, they should avowedly abandon a claim for two or three hundred millions sterling on the mere chance of gaining two or three millions I will not believe, until I see it explicitly admitted by themselves. I may as well state here that the tone of Americans in London is moderate and peaceful. They seem surprised that we are so indignant about the claims, and explain their large amount by reference to the well known practice of litigants in ordinary law courts who will claim £20,000 on the chance of getting £500. This explanation does not put the American Government in a very dignified light, but that is their own affair; it conveys no reproach in the eyes of politicians in the States.

Among other causes that helped the uneasiness here was the growing demand for money and the withdrawals of gold from the Bank. The Bank return this week is again unfavourable, and another such will send up the rate. Much of the demand is only temporary, owing to revenue payments; but much also is permanent, from the activity of trade and the additional value of produce. Cotton bills, for instance, are now much heavier for the same quantity of the staple than they were six months ago. Apprehensions of dearer money, however, have had no effect on cotton. The markets are again going up; indeed, I see no limit now to the rise until the value of goods has reached a point which will at once check consumption.

There have been rumours among the bill brokers this week about one of the small London banks, which it is feared will have to pull up. It has lost £160,000 by a customer who has failed, and, as the estate is worth very little, the shot may almost be treated as irremediable. The nominal paid-up capital of the Bank does not much exceed the sum I have named, and the reserve is trifling. The business it has done, however, is very contracted, and if it were to shut its doors the event would excite little notice and no alarm. Some months ago a well known M.P., belonging to the class termed "guinea pigs," or professional directors, retired from this Bank, and shrewd City men, when they heard of the withdrawal, bethought themselves of the adage about the rat and the sinking ship. A good many of the Bank's customers have quietly taken away their accounts lately, and I should not be at all surprised if a liquidation or transfer is arranged with as little fuss as possible.

BOMBAY.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Bombay Summachar* suggests the advisability of engaging the services of Parsees as bodyguards and chopdars to Governors and Judges.

CHARITY.—At the third day's funeral ceremony of the late Dorabjee Burjorjee Cooper Rs. 1,050 were subscribed for charitable purposes from the fund of the deceased.

THE SECOND MAGISTRATE.—Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee assumed charge of his office as acting Second Magistrate of Police yesterday; and he will sit in the Fort Police Court from to-day.

ACCIDENT.—On Thursday evening a large window of house No. 67, in Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort, broke off its hings and fell on to the road. Two persons who were passing at the time were slightly injured.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.—It is stated by a native contemporary that the Chiefs of the Southern Maratha Country have resolved to present an address to Sir Seymour Fitzgerald on the day of the unveiling of the Queen's statue.

THE whole of the Bene-Israel community of Bombay have been invited to meet at the Synagogue at Shamajee Hassajee street on Tuesday, the 27th instant, at 7 P.M., to offer thanksgivings to the Almighty for the recovery of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

A COLLEGE FOR THE CHIEFS OF THE SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY.—It is reported that the Chiefs of the Southern Maratha Country intend to open a College at Poona for the education of their sons to perpetuate the name of the Governor of Bombay.

BROACHING CARGO.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Etha Balloo and another were charged with broaching two bottles of gin, part cargo of the steam ship Hutton. The prisoners were convicted, and each sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment.

A PICK-POCKET.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before the Senior Magistrate, one Nuthoo Lalkhan was charged with stealing, from the pocket of one Francis Andrade, a purse containing three rupees, at the Null Bazaar. He was adjudged guilty and sentenced to receive ten stripes.

FIRE.—On Thursday afternoon a fire broke out at the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company's Mills, Tardeo. The fire was soon extinguished by the exertions of the men employed in the Mills. The damage done to property is estimated at Rs. 500. The fire is supposed to have been originated by friction of the ginning machine.

THE ACTING MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.—The *Jam-i-Jamshed* states that looking at the amount of business that remains to be done in the Municipality it is probable that Mr. Hope's tenure of office will be extended, or within the period fixed for his appointment he will not be able to introduce all the necessary changes in the Municipality.

VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY.—The fact may appear almost incredible, and yet it is true, that the play of "Goolay-Bukawlee" continues to attract crowded houses at the Victoria Theatre. It will be repeated to-night for the tenth time; and it is trusted that the public patronage will be commensurate with the excellence of the performance.

A SUCCESSFUL HINDOO STUDENT.—We learn that Dr. Girdhurlal Ruttonlal Dattiery, of Bombay, has successfully passed H. M.'s Indian Medical Service examination. Some two years ago Dr. Girdhurlal left for England to compete for the examination. He has travelled in America, and has obtained the degree of M. D. in one of the Universities in England.

THE NEW SECRETARIAT BUILDING.—The *Jam-i-Jamshed* says—"Our new Governor, Sir Phillip Wodehouse, has selected as his residence the new Secretariat building, which is airy and commodious. If H. E. is to reside here a number of bungalows at Walkeshwur and Parell will remain vacant. The former Governors of Bombay used to reside in the old Secretariat building."

THE ILLNESS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.—The trustees of the Parsee Punchayet Fund have issued a notification calling upon all the Parsees of Bombay to attend the Fire Temple of the late Hormusjee Wadia on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at 10 A.M., to offer prayers for the restoration to health of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. The trustees hope that all the Parsee merchants, &c., will abstain from doing any business that day, being a holiday granted by the Government of India.

ACTION FOR DAMAGES.—Yesterday in the Small Causes Court, before Judge Manockjee Cursetjee Lieutenant K. F. Machachlan obtained a verdict against one Husson Poomar, a hack buggy-driver, for Rs. 75, for the latter having on the 15th instant driven his buggy and horse in so negligent a manner, that it came into collision with plaintiff's dog-car, and horse, smashing both the shafts. Last week Lieutenant Maclachlan prosecuted the buggy-driver in the Fort Police Court on a charge of furious driving, and the man was fined by Mr. Nana Morojee Rs. 20.

INQUESTS.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the House of Correction concerning the death of one Beneechund Dhirajmul, who was sentenced in December last to six years' rigorous imprisonment by the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley. The jury found that the man died from exhaustion, the result of fever.—Dr. Hewlett, Coroner, held an inquest on Thursday at the Apollo Bunder on the body of one George Luck, a seaman of the ship Prince Leopold. The jury upon the evidence came to the conclusion that deceased had died from fracture of the skull, the result of an accidental fall from the mast of the ship.

AN ACTION AGAINST A VAKEEL OF THE HIGH COURT.—At the Small Causes Court yesterday, before Mr. Mankjee Cursetjee, Second Judge, Burjorjee Framjee and Co., contractors, sued Mr. Mahowroo Crustnajee Khorkur, a vakeel of the High Court, Appellate Side, to recover Rs. 500, amount received by defendant as an advance of his commission in a certain contract work of repairing roads at Bhewndy and Panwell, which sum he promised to returned to plaintiffs in case their tender for the work were not accepted by the Local Fund Engineer, Tanna, as per writing in the Marathi language, dated 15th April 1871. The defendant did not appear, and a verdict was given for plaintiffs for the amount claimed and costs.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP NORWOOD, 785 tons, Captain H. Turner, arrived yesterday from Newcastle (October 18th) with a cargo of coals.

THE SHIP RIALTO, 1,165 tons, Captain J. B. Babot, arrived yesterday from Liverpool (October 24th) with a cargo of 1,580 tons of coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

THE S.S. KURRACHEE, Captain A. Scott, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Assistant Surgeon Joynt, Mr. Essub Abdool Talub, and twenty-one deck passengers.

THE following steamers have left Suez for Bombay:—Redewater, from Liverpool, 6th; Harold, from Trieste, 8th; Dilston Castle and Virago, from Liverpool, 12th; Erato, 15th; Mirfield, 16th; and Wellesley, 21st; instant.

THE BARQUE OCEAN, 607 tons, Captain J. Roturar, will sail to-day for Falmouth, via Mangalore and Tellichery, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Tellichery—Mr. Lautier, Mr. Ducol, and servant.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s S.S. MONGOLIA, 1,946 tons, Captain A. E. Barlow, arrived yesterday from Suez with a cargo of 764 boxes of specie, 21 packages of wine, 67 packages of sundries, 225 bags of coffee, and 328 packages of merchandise.

The following passengers arrived at Madras per ship Renown on the 20th:—

Mr. and Mrs. Herklotts, four children and native servant, Mr. Wolferston, Mr. J. Bence, Mr. J. Campbell, Mrs. Gordon and three children, Miss Gordon and Mrs. Campbell.

THE P. and O. steamer Delhi arrived at Madras from Calcutta on Monday night with the following passengers:—

For Madras—Mrs. Gordon, infant, lady friend, and two children, Messrs. H. Monbaricb, Findlay, Ahmed Bassatim and native servant, Syed Abdulla and native servant, and one native.
For Galle—Mr. Faber.
For Galle and back—Mr. and Mrs. Urquhart.
For Aden—Colonel Trevor's native servant.
For Suez—Mrs. Wilkin-on.
For Southampton—Colonel Trevor, R. E., Mr. and Mrs. Lyall, infant and European servant.

The Delhi left on Tuesday evening for Galle, Aden and Suez, with the following passengers from Madras:—
For Southampton—Messrs. Thos. Gillespie and C. Wildes, Mrs. H. H. Muir, Miss Anderson, Mrs. Barclay, child, infant, and native servant, Mr. and Mrs. Lock, Mr. F. J. Chambers, Mr. and Mrs. Gand child, Mr. Dawson's three children and European servant, and Mrs. Fobin.
To Suez—Messrs. J. McCausland and W. Denny.
To Galle and back—Mr. Chamber's native servant.

ON the 29th Jan. Earle's Shipbuilding Company launched from their ship-yard the largest steamer yet built on the Humber. The vessel was named the Othello, and she has been built for Messrs. Thomas Wilson, Sons, and Co., Hull, the owners of the Wilson Line. The Othello is of the following dimensions:—Length between perpendiculars, 310 feet; breadth of beam, 36 feet; depth of hold, 27 feet 6 inches; registered tonnage, 3,500. She will be engined by Earle and Co., with surface condensing compound engines of 300-horse power nominal. The Othello is intended for the Bombay trade, via the Suez Canal. The saloon, which is 50 feet long by 20 feet wide, is on the upper deck, midships, and it is constructed with an overhanging deck for the protection of the passengers in hot climates, while it will also afford protection from rain, the passengers at the same time being able to take open air exercise. The comfort of the passengers has been considered in every respect, there being seven bath rooms besides other luxuries, which include an icehouse. The Othello will have iron masts, and be barque-rigged.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.		FEB.—MAR.	LOW WATER.	
Time.	Height.		Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
11 33 m	4 1	Saturday.. ... 24	5 46 m	3 10
.....	.....		5 41 a	6 1
0 6 m	6 6		6 11

SMITH, EDWARDS & CO.'S MONTHLY COTTON CIRCULAR.

[CONDUCTED BY SAMUEL SMITH.]

ADELAIDE BUILDINGS, CHAPEL STREET, LIVERPOOL, 31ST JAN.

THE past month has been one of great excitement in our cotton market, and prices have risen 1¼d per lb in American and Egyptian cotton and ¾d in Surats.

At the close of last year a very quiet feeling prevailed both in Manchester and here. The American receipts were considered liberal, and the general impression was that prices were high enough: middling Uplands were worth 9¾d to 10d and fair Dholleral 7¼d. American cotton to arrive was freely offered at 9¾d and 10¼d for Uplands and Orleans.

As soon as our market opened after the holidays it became evident that a great change had passed over it. A strong speculative impulse came from America; all the markets in that country suddenly shot up in an extraordinary manner, and great numbers of orders came over the cable to buy cotton "to arrive." A very heavy business at once commenced, and went on without interruption for the first fortnight in January; the trade bought enormously, taking in one week 112,000 bales, and the daily sales for ten days were about 30,000 bales, exclusive of cotton to arrive, in which the transactions were equally heavy. The American markets all the time kept ¼d to 1d per lb ahead of ours, and by the middle of January 23 cents was reached in New York and 10½d here for middling Uplands on the spot, and 10¾d to arrive. The receipts in America fell off very fast, the second week in January giving only 94,000 bales.

At this point our market paused in its upward career, the receipts swelled in America, the next two weeks they averaged 120,000 bales, and there was occasionally a little weakness shown here and fluctuations of ¼d to ½d for arrival cotton. A strong under-current of confidence, however, still existed; numerous telegrams came from America, reiterating that the increase of receipts was only temporary, and that very soon an alarming falling off would take place; this view was confirmed by the extraordinary tenacity with which prices were supported at a point far above us, and towards the end of last week a fresh wave of speculation swept over our market, indications were given of a sudden decrease of receipts, and, as the figures so far this week have come much below last one, our market has been excited, and a further rise of ¼d per lb has occurred, bringing Middling Uplands to 11¾d and Fair Dholleral to 8¾d. American to arrive has been sold at 11¾d for Uplands and 11¾d for Orleans. The American markets have hardly advanced beyond the point touched a fortnight ago, but the present price in New York, 23¾d cents, is equal to 11¾d sold here.

The Manchester market during the past month has responded far more freely to the advance in cotton than could have been expected. At the end of December it was decidedly dull, but as soon as our market was fairly started it joined in the race, and quite as sanguine a tone sprang up there as here. Very heavy contracts were given out for yarn about the middle of the month, at prices equal to the advance in cotton, and since then the activity has been well sustained, and yarn generally has gained for the month as much as the raw material. Cloth has followed much more slowly, still a considerable business has been done in it as well, and no stocks of any magnitude have been allowed to accumulate; but the position of manufacturers is very bad. In the great Eastern department the margin now existing between cotton and cloth, and still more between yarn and cloth, is simply ruinous. So long as prices keep advancing the pinch is not felt, as producers are selling cloth made out of material purchased at a cheaper price, but when a market occurs, and cloth made out of dear cotton has to be forced off, it is easy to see that disasters must follow.

We believe that the present strength of Manchester is in a great degree delusive, the business doing is highly speculative, and based upon the opinion that a cotton famine is in store for us, which will curtail production, and so enable the present high priced cloth to be moved off in foreign markets before the famine occurs. We expect a reflective feeling to prevail when it is found that no curtailment of production need be expected, because there is cotton enough to keep every spindle in Europe running full time throughout the year. When it is also realized that the contracts now entered into cannot be fairly closed by the sale of the goods abroad until the prospects of the next American crop are affecting the markets of the world, we expect a great change from the present buoyant tone of Manchester. The House Trade continues to be in chief report; it is still in very active and sound, in consequence of the prosperity of the country; but the news from the East is anything but encouraging. A feeble response has taken place in India and China to the great rise here, but prices keep quite below our level, and large stocks exist in all the great Eastern markets. The position of fine spinners keeps very good, and therefore we consider Egyptian cotton in a strong position.

Attention has been specially called of late to the great consumption of cotton, and the continued large deliveries to the trade have given rise to very extreme ideas of the consuming capacity of the country. Certainly the buying of the trade for the last two or three months has been astonishingly large. For twelve weeks their takings from this port have averaged 78,000 bales per week. Of this business it must be remembered that an unusually large proportion consists of small Brazil bales, say 15,000 bales per week; allowing for that, however, we believe spinners have added to their stocks in that time 150,000 bales, and as they were well stocked before, they probably hold now as large a quantity of cotton as they ever did in the history of the trade.

The actual consumption at the present time we would put at about 61,000 bales per week, equal in bulk to 69,000 bales of the average weight of last year. The consumption of the Kingdom, in 1871, was estimated at 60,000 bales per week of 388 lbs weight. We put the increase of machine power for this year over last one at 5 per cent, and were cotton equally cheap, we would expect a similar increase of consumption, but it is well known that many spinners are raising their counts of yarn considerably. This process always takes place when cotton is dear, and has a more important effect than is generally known in limiting consumption. We do not believe that the actual use of cotton will be greater this year than last, if the present scale of prices continues. At periods of inflation like the present the rate of consumption is always exaggerated, and when the subsequent reaction comes, the trade holds off so long that opinion veers round in a surprising manner. We believe that our spinners hardly ever held a greater stake in cotton than they do now, for they own a large proportion of the amount afloat and on shipboard, and their views are correspondingly sanguine. Previous experience has often shown that this is a dangerous basis for the market to rest upon, and conclusions as to consumption made at such a time are often fallacious. An agitation is now going on among the operatives to reduce the time of labour to fifty-four hours per week; at present they work rather under sixty. Should this succeed it will materially reduce consumption.

The Money Market continues very easy, but there are symptoms of a tightening of the rates; immense numbers of new companies are being launched, and in the last few days some uneasiness has sprung up about the Alabama Claims Convention, which is affecting the Stock Exchange considerably: the American construction of the Treaty is alleged to differ so much from ours that a miscarriage is apprehended. We hope that this view will prove groundless; at the worst we apprehend nothing more than a postponement of the settlement. A rise in the rate of interest, however, seems not unlikely.

The prospects of our market at present are viewed by the public almost entirely through the medium of the American crop. Public opinion has settled down generally to lower estimates than prevailed a month ago; we should say that 3½ millions is now the favourite opinion on this side the Atlantic. In America there is still nearly as wide a difference as ever, estimates varying all the way from 3 to 3¾ millions; but we should think that the average lies about midway between these points. There is nothing conclusive in the receipts up to the present time; they are large enough to be compatible with a crop of 3¾ millions, but it is generally believed that a very rapid decline will now be witnessed, and as we will compare with seven weeks of 145,000 bales on the average, last year, it is thought the deficiency will be so striking as to keep up a strong current of speculation and push prices higher. Most people expect 12d to be reached for middling Orleans, and some look for higher rates. Attention is fixed on the great decrease in the supply of American cotton, and the extreme reluctance of the trade to substitute East Indian; and it is argued that even at present high prices there will be little or no diminution in the use of American cotton.

We do not agree in these opinions, and we think the present scale of prices dangerously high. We have no doubt that as the year advances the consumption will turn more on the cheaper kinds of cotton, as it has always done before under similar circumstances. The present margin between middling Orleans and fair Dholleral is 3d per lb, in place of 2d, which would about meet the proportion of former years at this season, and if that is not sufficient to force Surats into consumption the margin will widen further; but one thing is certain, viz. that all the cotton that comes to Europe will be worked up sooner or later, and the real question is what will be the aggregate supply?

Knowing well the uncertainty of all statistical forecasts, we yet venture to submit the following estimate of supply to Great Britain for the year, simply as being a fair approximation with the light before us. Assuming the American crop at 3¾ millions, we would expect to receive 1,600,000 bales, against 2,250,000 bales last year and 1,664,000 in 1870, when the total crop was 3,115,000. Against this it may be urged than the Americans will keep prices so much above us that the crop will move slowly, but we have no doubt that the country will be thoroughly swept of cotton before the next season commences, and stocks will be reduced to the lowest ebb, for there is no reasonable expectation of opening next year at such high prices as rule now. From India we expect some increase, not on the ground of larger crops, but in consequence of the high prices, which will sweep the country as it has not been swept since 1869, and we would call special attention to the fact that the crop is arriving much earlier in Bombay than last year, and that there is a great increase of steam tonnage in Indian waters. We expect nearly two-thirds of the crop will come by canal this year, and consequently we expect a far larger import in the spring and summer than last year. We would put the import from all India at 1,400,000 bales, against 1,235,000 bales last year, provided high prices are maintained till the summer. From Egypt we expect about the same, perhaps rather less, but from Brazil a great increase. Very heavy stocks are reported at the Brazil ports, and the amount afloat is much larger than last year. We would put the import of Brazil, Egyptian, and all other sorts at 1,000,000 bales, against 929,000 bales last year.

So much for supply. Now for the outgoings. Let us first consider the export. We believe this will prove a weak point in our market. The Continent is in a very different position from last year. It was then entirely empty of cotton, and an immense void had to be filled up after the conclusion of peace in February. During the spring months we had a very heavy demand in this market rising for several weeks to 25,000 or 30,000 bales each. France drew largely from us, being entirely exhausted. Now there are 249,000 bales afloat and in stock at Havre, against 46,000 bales last year, and French spinners are heavily stocked besides; indeed, it is thought that France has already secured the bulk of all she requires for this year, the fear of a duty being imposed having caused everyone to stock in anticipation. The rest of the Continent is only moderately supplied, but still much better than last year, and, therefore, we conclude that our total export cannot be put at more than 750,000 bales, if so much, against 910,000 bales last year and 658,000 bales in 1870.

There remains the question of consumption. We have already said that we estimate it at 64,000 bales, including a great proportion of Brazil, and we think this allowance sufficient for the year, especially as the trade held a large surplus on 1st January, which they would probably part with if next American crop promised well. The deliveries to the trade would then be 3,328,000 bales, against 3,314,000 bales last year, and 2,817,000 bales the previous year. We tabulate these figures as follows:—

Import:—	1872.	1871.	1870.
American	1,600,000	2,250,000	1,664,000
East India	1,400,000	1,235,000	1,063,000
Brazil, Egyptian, &c.	1,000,000	920,000	784,000
Add Stock, 1st January, Liverpool and London	727,000	446,000	460,000
Total supply	4,727,000	4,851,000	3,921,000
Deduct:—			
Deliveries to trade, 52 weeks at 64,000	3,328,000	3,314,000	2,817,000
Export	750,000	910,000	658,000
	4,078,000	4,124,000	3,475,000
Stock in Great Britain, 31st Dec.	649,000	727,000	446,000

We cannot see in these figures anything approaching to scarcity. There is evidently an ample supply to meet the largest consumption possible; the only real difficulty lies in throwing the demand more upon East India cotton. We cannot apparently afford a consumption of more than 30,000 bales per week of American, against 35,000 bales last year, and 28,000 bales in 1870; but we have very little doubt that, if ld to 1¼d per lb for Middling Orleans is kept up for some time, a sufficient readjustment will be made to remove all fear of a famine of American cotton.

When public attention passes, as it will do in two or three months, from looking at the present crop to considering the prospects of the next, the cotton question may assume a very different aspect. The extravagant prices ruling in America will stimulate planters to the very utmost. Provisions this year are unusually cheap in the south, and cotton at 22 or even 20 cents is a veritable gold mine to the planters. The labour and capital of the South will go into this industry as it has never done before, and it will not surprise us to hear extraordinary estimates of next crop, even early in the summer, if it gets a favourable start.

We think these are weighty considerations at the present dangerous scale of prices; how soon they will affect the public mind it is difficult to say. The current may run for some time longer in favour of cotton, but there are rocks ahead, and we may fall foul of them sooner than is expected.

THE LOOSHAI EXPEDITION.

(*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 26.)

LAST night arrived a telegram from Calcutta, dated January the 24th, which conveys the very latest intelligence concerning our new Indian expedition. General Bourchier reports that on the 22nd he was advancing towards Poiboy, that the climate was magnificent, and the health of the troops good. By this time everybody has heard of the Looshai campaign now in actual progress on the frontiers of Eastern Bengal; but very few can form the faintest conception of its character or purport. The common notion that Indian warfare is a sort of picnic, consisting mainly in the burning of villages between dawn and breakfast, and that, in order to accomplish a given object, the Government has only to select a dashing officer, set him on his horse, and put him in command of a regiment, is complimentary to the opinion we have of our power in the East, but it is very wide of the truth. No doubt an insurrection of Kookas, or an outbreak of Bheels, may be crushed by a gallop and a charge; the nearest official, civil or military, would make it a point of honour to settle the thing out of hand. But the moment the means are to be found when the object aimed at lies through the passes beyond the Indus, the Dooars of Bhootan, or the tangled jungles in the rugged country between the mouths of the Ganges and the Irrawaddy. In these cases force and forethought are alike required; soldiers who will fight, and who will also labour like Western pioneers. The difficulties to be overcome are not presented by the enemy, but by nature: by pathless hillsides; by dense jungles, absolutely impassable until a broad way has been frayed through them by precipitous steeps and mountain torrents. These are obstacles not to be mastered by mere dash and valour. No doubt the enterprising officer, and there are scores of these in British India, would undertake to go anywhere and do anything; he thirsts for action; he fears no risk; but in nine cases out of ten it would be unwise to let him set forth on his hardy errand. The means of doing a special work must always ensure proportion to the end in view. India is not a safe theatre for military experiments of the headlong sort. Stern necessity has frequently called for reckless valour, and the call has been answered, but the State carrying out a settled policy is not bound to act in the spirit and in the principles of a forlorn hope.

The Looshai Expedition, it is contended by the dashing school, might have presented an example of cheap warfare, whereas Lord Napier of Magdala, animated by recollections of Abyssinia, has induced the Government to embark on a costly enterprise. Let us see whether Lord Napier's high-priced article is not likely to wear better than the low-priced substitute proposed by the neck-or-nothing school. Beyond the boundaries of settled Bengal lies a country known only in outline to geographers. The great triangle between the Brahmapootra, the Irrawaddy, and the Bay of Bengal, is filled with an unexplored tract of mountain ridges, thrown together in a maze which may not be without a plan, but the plan of which is known to no one. It is traversed by streams whose navigation is speedily arrested by waterfalls or rapids for about a mile, seamed with torrents, broken by precipices—a land of confused hill and ravine and almost sunless glens. The rainfall in the wet season exceeds a hundred inches, the vegetation is huge and rank, and the bamboo, that friend of man—at least of Oriental man—covers the surface with impassable growths. These hills are inhabited by tribes who are described as simple, honest, and merry, but who have a strong taste for predatory forays and decapitation. So long as they exhibited their offensive peculiarities among themselves, it was not likely that the Government of Bengal would offer more than verbal objections. Formerly they went scantily clothed, and knew not the use of firearms; now they are not better off in the way of garments, but they have muskets bearing the Tower mark, and, to use the language of a friend of the hill men, a horde of simple savages has become "a band of dangerous marauders." They do not restrict their energies to onslaughts upon neighbours; they cross the frontier and capture, when they can, human beings, British subjects—that is, Bengalee villagers. Nor is this all. A belt of promising tea plantations has recently been formed; a large capital has been invested on the hill-sides; Englishmen and their wives have taken to jungle life on a very humble but kind of civilisation; and a flourishing experiment is in progress. Last year some of the hill tribes, allured by the prospect of spoil and heads, attacked the tea planters; and, although the raiders were driven back from all the stockaded bungalows but one, they killed a planter and carried off his little daughter into their remote fastnesses. The planters called for protection, pointing out that not only were their lives endangered—perhaps they could have averted their peril—but that, as the tea of the savage hill men drove away the timid Bengalee labourers, the tea gardens would soon become jungle and the whole enterprise a ruin. Yielding to the pressure of opinion, and, let us hope, to a sense of their duty, the Government reluctantly determined to send a force against the Looshais, and settle the peace of the frontier for a generation. Lord Napier personally visited the frontier, took counsel with the civilians and soldiers who were best acquainted with the country, and his plan which has elicited a natural shriek of opposition.

He proposed to attack the tribes with two separate columns, each three regiments strong, and each supported by half a mountain battery. At the outside that does not represent a body of more than four thousand men and six guns. The fighting force would be far less, because the battalions must supply guards to secure communications and labourers to carry the rations. In this an excessive strength of soldiers engaged in operating through a region such as we have described—a region in which the heads of columns are stopped now by a precipice, then by an impenetrable jungle, and again by a torrent at the bottom of a tremendous gorge? Let a dashing officer would have plunged into the wild waste, eager and persevering, but he would have gone speedily beyond ken, because he could not spare detachments to keep open his communications with the navigable river. He would have spent his strength, not in smashing the predatory tribes, but in contending with physical obstacles; he would have exhausted the open season before he reached the foe, and would probably have had to make a hurried backward movement, pressed by famine, and half-destroyed by fever. We repeat, that it is not the people of this *terra incognita* who are to be feared in any way; it is the savage character of the country itself. Doubtless Lord Napier's plan is not faultless, and he has a knack of getting beyond control, but he also has a knack of doing effectually what he undertakes, and his costly work is cheapest in the end. The dashing officer was proposed as the proper person to reduce King Theodore, and, despite the facts, there are not wanting those who still maintain that such an officer with a few troops could have captured Magdala. In the face of this opinion, one is at a loss to understand the principles on which men appreciate the risks, the obstacles, and necessities of the most striking military exploit in our modern annals. The expedition into the hills south-eastward of Bengal is of a similar character and to be accomplished by similar means. The Government of India is sensitive on the subject of expenditure for warlike purposes, not only from rightful motives of economy, but because it never has a reserve. In a land exposed yearly to insurrections and inroads, to disturbance within and raids from without, there is no contingency fund except the cash balances. Where there is not a year of perfect peace, or the prospect of perfect peace, the Budget is framed on the principle that the anti-famine has dawned. And this is called statesmanship. Whatever it may be, it certainly indicates a complete disregard of the conditions under which we hold India, and explains the recurring unwillingness to provide that protection which is the obligation of power. The Looshai campaign is one of those unpleasant necessities so inimical to the equilibrium of Budgets; the cost will be treated not as a liability which should have been anticipated, but as an unfortunate excess of outlay; and Sir Richard Temple will not meet it by curtailing the Luxury Department or lopping off excesses in the military establishment, but by inventing some new, or by increasing an old, tax. Unwarrantable outlay is, no doubt, the bane of Indian finance, but in a country where outbreaks and inroads are chronic, common sense prescribes that the cost of suppression and punishment should be treated as a contingency in every Budget. It is not the experience of the world that cheap warfare is conducive to a reasonably durable peace.

THE FADED VIOLET.

(N.B.—*The Blue Violet is the Emblem of Love.*)

You gave it me long years ago
To the shadowy evening time,
While the clouds stole round the mountain-side
And the bells rang out a chime.
Th- blossoms listened at our feet,
The trees stoop'd from above;
You said, "This flower will say for me
All that my heart says—" Love."
"It long ago; but I have yet
That little faded violet.

And life was at its blithest then;
The world ne'er seemed so bright;
For the sweetest story ever told
I listened to that night;
And often, often, when alone
I've kiss'd my violet blue,
And sa'd, "E'en as I keep my flower
So w." my love be true."
Ah me: I have it hidden yet,
That little faded violet.

We parted long, long months ago,
With not a sign to tell
That once, in far off happy days,
We two had loved so well.
We parted with a few cold words—
We two who oft had said
Not all the world should come between,
Ah, well: the love was dead—
The love was dead; but yet, but yet,
I keep my faded violet.

—*St. James's Magazine.*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Opinions of the Press.—"Those who have not yet tried Maravilla will do well to do so."—*Morning Post.* "It may justly be called the perfection of prepared Cocoa."—*British Medical Journal.*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe and sold in tin-lined packets only, by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London; Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, Feb. 2.)

THE Treaty of Washington is causing considerable uneasiness, and the *Times* has suggested whether, if the American Government persists in its gigantic demands, it will not be the duty of the English Government to repudiate arbitration altogether.

The debate on the treaty of commerce between England and France creates much excitement in the National Assembly and has not yet terminated. It is, however, understood that the notice of termination will not be given on the 6th of February, as was expected, the English Government having consented to waive its claim as far as the day mentioned is concerned, and also expressed its willingness to acknowledge its validity, although given at a later date.

The Comte de Chambord has issued a manifesto in answer to what he calls a persistent effort to misrepresent his words and sentiments. Its importance is attached to the document in political circles.

M. Thiers rejects the idea of a Vice-Presidency, and has stated that in the event of a vacancy he would continue in office until a successor was appointed.

It is rumoured that Marshal Bazaine is about to appear before the Committee on Capitulations now sitting at Versailles, to answer for his conduct at the surrender of Metz.

Dr. Falk has been appointed to succeed Herr Von Muhler as Minister of Education in Prussia.

The clause of the Imperial German constitution which relates to military service in the empire has been extended to Alsace and Lorraine.

Disturbances have broken out in Barcelona, and the rioters had to be dispersed by the troops. It is reported as likely that Zorilla and the progressists who follow him may endeavour to produce an antipathy to revolution. An invitation to dine with the King was rudely refused by Zorilla and several of his party.

A reconciliation is reported to have taken place between the Pope and the Czar, which has been brought about by the intervention of Duke Michael.

It is reported from Rome that the Italian Government intends to bring in a bill to confiscate ecclesiastical international estates. This movement, as also that of converting Papal rentes into Italian rentes, has created great sensation.

News from New York reports the capture of an English schooner by a Spanish gunboat for landing contraband of war.

Her Majesty will leave Osborne for Windsor on Feb. 20. The State visit to St. Paul's is expected to take place on Feb. 27, and it is hoped that H.R.H. Prince of Wales, with his eldest son, will be present. Preparations are being made by the Corporation of London to give the Royal family a fitting reception.

The health of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales daily improves. His Royal Highness now takes daily carriage and walking exercise.

Parliament will be opened on Tuesday, Feb. 6.

Sir Arthur Kennedy is named as the new Governor of Hong Kong.

The Speaker's title on being raised to the peerage will be Baron Ossington.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council have this week allowed the appeal of Forbes *v.* Lutchmeput Singh with costs and have granted leave of appeal from a decision of the Chief Justices of Hong Kong in the case of the Attorney-General of Hong Kong *v.* Kwok-a-Sing.

A meeting has been held at the Mansion House to raise a subscription to fit out an expedition in search of Dr. Livingstone.

The Attorney-General's opening speech for the defence in the Tichborne trial is not yet completed. He has declared that the real Roger was tattooed in early life, and that the claimant has none of the marks.

Mr. Palles, Q.C., has been appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland.

Sir James Weir Hogg is to be made a Privy Councillor on his retirement from the Indian Council.

The directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce have passed a resolution expressive of their great disappointment at the non-appointment of Sir Louis Mallet to the Indian Council.

Messrs. Low, Bunyon, and Pattison have been appointed official liquidators of the European Assurance Society.

The Mignon inquiry is ended. Mr. Chalders has been examined by the commissioners, and has stated, by way of explanation, that the vessel was placed in the first-class reserve by an accidental coincidence. Mr. Waymouth, the chief surveyor of Lloyd's, gave it as his opinion that the ship was not in a fit state to be sent on a long voyage.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Dowager Countess of Brownlow; General Chesney, R.A., F.R.S.; Colonel T. W. Oldfield, Ben. Ret.; S. H. M'Minn, Bo. C.S.; Admi. Gambier; C. S. Grant, Sec R.T.Y.C.; Lady Russell, widow of Sir Henry Russell, of Swinton grange, Berks; Mr. Ewing, Rangoon, C.S.; Dr. Baird, British Museum; Sir William Hackett.

THE INDIAN COUNCIL.

(*Overland Mail*, Feb. 2.)

WHAT little respect is felt for the Indian Council in India will, we fear, be lessened by the letter of the Under-Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce. The Chairman of the Manchester Chamber said plainly that if Mr. Grant Duff could say nothing more for the Council, he had better have left it alone. The appointment of Sir Louis Mallet, like that of his predecessor, is viewed at Manchester with little favour, because the Manchester men want one of their own number at the India Office. "It is never pleasant," says the *Manchester Examiner*, "to receive a stone when you have asked for bread, and the disappointment is not rendered more endurable," it adds, taking the usual exception to Mr. Grant Duff's essay style of penning official letters, "by a laboured demonstration, first, that you had no right to ask for bread; and, secondly, that you have, after all, got what you wanted, in the shape of a stone." It continues, "to be very plain, the latter kind of civilisation; and a flourishing experiment is in progress. Last year some of the hill tribes, allured by the prospect of spoil and heads, attacked the tea planters; and, although the raiders were driven back from all the stockaded bungalows but one, they killed a planter and carried off his little daughter into their remote fastnesses. The planters called for protection, pointing out that not only were their lives endangered—perhaps they could have averted their peril—but that, as the tea of the savage hill men drove away the timid Bengalee labourers, the tea gardens would soon become jungle and the whole enterprise a ruin. Yielding to the pressure of opinion, and, let us hope, to a sense of their duty, the Government reluctantly determined to send a force against the Looshais, and settle the peace of the frontier for a generation. Lord Napier personally visited the frontier, took counsel with the civilians and soldiers who were best acquainted with the country, and his plan which has elicited a natural shriek of opposition.

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THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, Feb 2.)

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL.

4th Regt. of Dragoon Guards.—Lt. John Dalton retires from the service, receiving the value of his Commission, dated 3rd Feb. 1872.

5th Dragoon Guards.—Capt. Pritchard has been permitted to assume the surname of Pritchard-Gaymer, dated 3rd Feb. 1872.

9th Lancers.—Capt. Francis Alphonse Herbert retires from the service, receiving the value of his Commission, dated 3rd Feb. 1872.

Gr. Guards.—Capt. and Lt.-Col. and Bt.-Col. Charles Wilson Randolph retires up a half-pay, dated 3rd Feb. 1872.

Lt. and Capt. John Lamb Hope Johnstone retires from the service, receiving the value of his Commission, dated 3rd Feb. 1872.

1st Foot.—Lt. William Drury Conway, to be Adjt., vice Lt. Wetherall, promoted, dated 3rd Feb. 1872.

5th Foot.—Capt. Adolphus Nicols retires from the service, receiving the value of his Commission, dated 3rd Feb. 1872.

15th Foot.—Maj. Aldred Oldfield retires from the service, receiving the value of his Commission, dated 3rd Feb. 1872.

17th Foot.—Lt. Andrew Thomas Boyle, from the 86th Foot, to be Lt., vice V. H. Maher, who exchanges, dated 3rd Feb. 1872.

29th Foot.—Henry Bailey, Gent., to be Sub-Lt., in succession to Ens. Kirby, promoted, dated 3rd Feb. 1872.

33rd Foot.—The appointment of Qr. Mr. E. B. Jupp has been made in succession to Qr. Mr. Mellor, placed on temporary half-pay, and not who vice, as that appointment, as stated in the Gazette of the 8th Sept. 1871.

38th Foot.—Pay-Mr. and Hony. Major William Fortescue Scott, from the 87th Foot, to be Pay-Master, vice Manning, transferred to the 7th Foot, dated 3rd Feb. 1872.

52nd Foot.—The appointment of Sub-Lt. Dundas, which appeared in the Gazette of 16th ult., to bear date 17th Jan., 1872.

60th Foot.—Lt. Francis William Robins has been removed from the Army, Her Majesty having no further occasion for his services, dated 3rd Feb. 1872.

Staff Asst-Surg. William Godfrey Martelli to be Asst.-Surg., vice William Silver Oliver, M. D., promoted on the 3rd Feb. 1872.

68th Foot.—John Waring Singleton Mercer, Gent., to be Sub-Lt., in succession to Lt. Wood, promoted, dated 3rd Feb. 1872.

68th Foot.—Pay-Mr. and Hony. Major Charles F. Heatly, from 18th Foot, to be Pay-Mr., vice Hony. Captain L. Mackenzie, who resigns that appointment, dated 3rd Feb. 1872.

76th Foot.—Lt.-Col. and Bt.-Col. Henry Craigie Brewster retires upon full-pay, dated 3rd Feb. 1872.

80th Foot.—Lt. Henry William Rudkin retires from the service, receiving the value of his Commission, dated 3rd Feb. 1872.

Ennis Dundas Chambers, Gent., to be Sub.-Lt., dated 3rd Feb. 1872.

George Blakemore Robbins, Gent., to be Sub.-Lt., dated 3rd Feb. 1872.

Godfrey Fox Webster, Gent., to Sub.-Lt., dated 3rd Feb. 1872.

88th Foot.—Lt. Valentine Herbert Maher, from 17th Foot, to be Lt., vice A. T. Boyle, who exchanges, dated 3rd Feb. 1872.

98th Foot.—Arthur Gorham Howard Hayne (Indian Cadet), to be Sub-Lt., in succession to Ens. Boyle, promoted, dated 3rd Feb. 1872.

97th Foot.—George Charles Jefferys Johnson, Gent., to be Sub.-Lt., in succession to Lt. Doherty, transferred to the 2nd Dragoons, dated 3rd February, 1872.

98th Foot.—Capt. Robert George Davis Tosswill retires from the service, receiving the value of his Commission, dated 3rd Feb. 1872.

102nd Foot.—Anthony Aloysius Strong Hussey, Gent., to be Sub-Lt., in succession to Lt. Tremenheere, retired, dated 3rd Feb. 1872.

108th Foot.—Lt. William Frederick Thompson resigns his Commission, dated 3rd Feb. 1872.

Rifle Brigade.—Capt. Francis Markham retires from the service receiving the value of his Commission, dated 3rd Feb. 1872.

Charles Hyde Home-Purves, Gent., to be Sub.-Lt., in succession to Ens. Lane, promoted, dated 3rd Feb. 1872.

1st West India Regt.—The first Christian name of Sub-Lt. Spitta is Hubert not Herbert, as stated in the Gazette of 29th Dec. 1871.

Ceylon Rifle Regt.—Lt.-Col. and Bt.-Col. William T. Layard retires upon half-pay, dated 3rd Feb. 1872.

Depot Batn.—Capt. Albert E. Pearse, 76th Foot, to be Instr. of Musketry, vice Capt. Knight, 19th Foot, the depot of whose batn. has left Chatham, dated 3rd Feb. 1872.

Medl. Dept.—Asst-Surg. William Silver Oliver M. D., from the 60th Foot, to be Staff-Surg., vice Alfred Hooper, placed upon half-pay, dated 3rd Feb. 1872.

Asst.-Surg. John Henry Hughes, M.D., from the 38th Foot, to be Staff Asst.-Surg., vice William Godfrey Martelli, appointed to the 60th Foot, dated 3rd Feb. 1872.

BREVET.

Lt.-Col. and Bt.-Col. Henry Craigie Brewster, retired upon full-pay, 76th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Major-Genl., dated 3rd Feb. 1872.

Ens. and Asst.-Comsry. William George Bevan, Madras Establishment, to have the honorary rank of Lt., dated 20th Sept. 1871.

Deputy Asst.-Comy. John Haddock, Madras Establishment, to have the honorary rank of Ensign, dated 20th Sept. 1871.

MEMORANDUM.

Bt.-Major Charles Fyshe Roberts, late of the R. A., has been permitted to commute his retired allowance, dated 4th Jan. 1872.

The following promotions and retirements to take place in conformity with the provisions of the Royal Warrant of 27th Dec. 1870, and to be dated 31st Oct. 1871; the officers promoted to have no claim to back pay prior to Feb. 1872, but the officers retiring to be permitted to receive pay up to the 2nd Feb. 1872:—

21st Foot.—Capt. Shadwell Henry Clerke to be Major, by purchase, vice William Henry Carleton, who retires.

Lt. Claude Durham Patterson to be Capt., by purchase, vice Clerke.

74th Foot.—The promotion of Ens. Toler on the 1st Nov. 1871 has been cancelled.

Ens. James Otway Toler to be Lt. by purchase, vice George Hope Verney, who retires.

THE NAVY.

ADMIRALTY, 31ST JAN.

In accordance with the provisions of H. M.'s Order in Council of the 22nd Feb. 1870, the undermentioned officer has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 29th inst:—

Captain Hugh Maximilian Elliot.

Admiralty, 1st Feb. 1872.

In accordance with the provisions of H. M.'s Order in Council of the 22nd Feb. 1870—

Lt. Archibald Little has been placed on the Retired List from the 25th ult. and has been allowed to assume the rank and title of Retired Commander from that date.

Pay-Mr. James W. Ozzard has this day been placed on the Retired List.

THE INTERESTING PROTOCOL.

(*Pall Mall Gazette*, Feb. 2.)

REFERENCE is constantly made in the newspapers to the Protocols of the Treaty of Washington, as tending to discountenance the demands advanced by the Americans in their case. Therefore we print the matter so described; and call particular attention to it, as a brief, clear history of the Treaty. Everybody should read it who cares to form a just opinion of the subject in dispute:—

At the Conference held on the 8th of March, the American Commissioners stated that the people and Government of the United States felt that they had sustained a great wrong, and that great injuries and losses were inflicted upon their commerce and their material interests by the course and conduct of Great Britain during the recent rebellion in the United States; that what had occurred in Great Britain and her colonies during that period was given rise to feelings in the United States which the people of the United States did not desire to cherish towards Great Britain; that the history of the Alabama and other cruisers which had been fitted out, or armed, in a belligerent purpose and persistent practice of wrong-doing. We are unable to understand how statesmen and publicists, with any regard for the comity of nations and the essential conditions of international intercourse, could frame such an indictment, and expect England to plead to it. The substance and language of the American Case certainly illustrates the American doctrine that arbitration is not a mode of amicable settlement. A declaration of war could not be more hostile.

The fixed principles of International Law; the very nature of arbitration, and the limits within which it is confined in the respect arising from one independent nation to another, not less than the respect which each nation owes to itself; and the implied understanding which originated the negotiations, and accompanied them at every step, to say nothing of more explicit assurances, remove the claims of the United States for indirect damages from the scope of the Treaty of Washington. Nothing but the specific declaration of that instrument could bring them within the purview or competence of the Tribunal at Geneva; and such explicit inclusion in the Treaty is not matter for regret that they are not explicitly excluded, and that law and logic, fact and right feeling, should have been taken for granted as determining the interpretation of ambiguous language, instead of being themselves embodied in